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REAL LIFE IN INDIA,

EMBRACING A VIEW OF

THE REQUIREMENTS OF INDIVIDUALS

APPOINTED TO ANY BRANCH OF

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THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE;

The Methods of Proceeding to India;

AND THE COURSE OF

LIFE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

BY AN OLD RESIDENT.

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PREFACE.

INNUMERABLE volumes are extant, having reference to India. The history, geography, natural productions, and capabilities of the country,—the language, manners, customs, and mythology of the Hindoos,—their commerce, laws, systems of agriculture, have engaged the pens of some scores of writers from the days of Tavernier and Bernier to the present hour. The great bulk and diversity, however, of these productions are, for the most part, unfavourable to the dissemination of a general knowledge of India in an age when the occupations of life put it out of the power of men to bestow leisure upon the perusal of works which do not relate to their immediate

concerns. Hence books of a comprehensive character, which condense *essential* information only, have grown into popularity. Hand-books and Guide-books, in octavo, have taken precedence of quarto histories and ponderous travels. But it seems that the economy of time and space has not yet been carried to its utmost limits; neither has the economy of price. A book of narrower limits than any yet published has been declared a *desideratum*, provided that within its modest dimensions everything shall be included which it may be of importance to parties intending to visit India, or having young friends to send thither, to be acquainted with. The following pages propose to answer the demand. They will be found to contain in the fewest possible words and the smallest compass, a body of serviceable information not only in relation to the preparation for a visit to India, but to what likewise concerns European "Life *in* India."

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LIFE IN INDIA.

BRIEF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF INDIA.

It is very fortunate that almost all the early histories of remarkable countries are "veiled in obscurity." But for that happy circumstance, the world would be encumbered with ponderous volumes, minutely describing dark periods of human existence, which would only have gone to prove what a very stupid, concrete mass this globe must have been in its infancy; and we should have lost innumerable amusing speculations, founded upon the discovery of the joint of the great toe of a Mastodon in the mountains of Thibet, or the apparition of a solitary pillar of an unknown order of architecture in the heart of Southern Africa. Moreover, "early histories," so far as they are known to be true, are reminiscences singularly

offensive to modern pride. We blush for our ancestors, when we are told that they had the indelicacy to present themselves in public in a state of partial nudity, and marvel at their folly and vanity in painting their bodies all sorts of colours, and after all manner of grotesque objects.

Absurd and profitless, however, as are the ancient chronicles of first-class empires in general, it would be difficult to find any which disclose so disgusting a picture of human life as the acknowledged histories of early India. Beginning with the impossible, and steadily progressing towards the improbable, the veracious registers come down to the probable—or, maybe, the true—and tell of arbitrary sovereigns with corrupt ministers and favourite mistresses, of intrigues and assassinations, battles and brutalities, cowardice and cruelty, superstition and slavery, despotism and debauchery. Not a vestige of romance variegates the frightful tale; for love, which is the basis and essence of romance, has always been unknown to the Orientals, excepting in that impure state which people of sound morals and properly cultivated sensibilities resolutely refuse to countenance. That these barbarians of remote epochs cultivated the arts of peace, is evident from the

remains of superb public buildings, curiously carved temples, and singular coins, which are to be found in different parts of the empire; but their histories make no mention of their architects and sculptors, their painters, engravers, and manufacturers. Their Michael Angelos and Benevenuto Cellinis, their Christopher Wrens and Inigo Joneses, held no place in the chronicles, because they took no active part in the sanguinary operations which constituted the staple of the historian's records.

Let us, then, dismiss to the antiquary and the numismatologist everybody and everything pertaining to Indian history down to the period when England began to make an acquaintance with Hindoostan. Those who are curious about the antecedents to that epoch are referred to Dow's "Hindostan," Erskine's "Baber," Ward's "Hindoos," &c.; and such as are desirous of going deeper into comparatively modern history than accords with the plan of this little volume, may read the works of Mill (well followed up by Horace Wilson), Elphinstone, Thornton, Sir William Jones, the Abbé Dubois, and as many more as they may have appetite for, and the Cornhill and Leadenhall-street booksellers can conscientiously recommend.

The acquaintance of the English with India commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The products of the wealthy East were but little known to Europe until the time of the Crusades, when the Italians contrived to wrest the Indian trade from the Saracens (who had thitherto allowed their religious antipathies to get the better of their cupidity), and to concentrate it in the ports of Genoa, Trieste, and other places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. The Venetians, however, who had acquired great political influence, were not content that the other Italian states should share in the advantages of the lucrative commerce that had been established. They grasped at monopoly, and by despatching well-endowed ambassadors to various Eastern ports, they managed to attain their object. Towards the close of the fifteenth century the whole of the trade of the East was in the hands of the Venetians.

It was now the turn of the other nations of Europe to come in for a little of the "barbaric pearl and gold." Accident favoured their views. Columbus had discovered America, and Vasco de Gama had found a way to India *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope,—which point of African land, indeed, received its appellation from the fair prospect which it held out to the Lusitanian

adventurers. Reaching India, De Gama opened commercial relations with the princes and people on the Malabar coast; and, what with a little good faith, some violence, a fair exhibition of courage, judicious embassies, and papal grants, Portugal contrived to divert the trade into the new channel. Venice was furious, but Portugal only laughed, and enriched herself. At the end of a century, however, a new nautical power, strongly animated by a passion for commercial enterprise, ventured to follow in the footsteps of the Portuguese. This power was Holland, then approaching the zenith of her maritime greatness. The Dutch succeeded in their undertakings. This encouraged the English, who, under the reign of "Glorious Bess," obtained a charter, and laid the foundation of that enormous monopoly, which was only effectually destroyed in 1833 to increase the wealth of Great Britain and improve the condition of the people of India.

Up to 1746 we were simply traders, holding it a great privilege to be allowed to establish factories on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts and the banks of the river Ganges. In that year it happened that the Nuwaub (*vulgò*, Nabob) of Arcot (in the peninsula of India) died. According to the rule, in such cases

made and provided, his legitimate son should have succeeded to the *musnud*, or throne. But, unluckily, or luckily, as it afterwards proved for British interests, a cousin of the Nuwaub asserted his pretensions, supported by one Dupleix, who commanded the small body of French troops maintained for the protection of the factories. To acquiesce in the solicitations of the "rightful heir" for aid against the usurper was only natural on the part of the British troops, seeing, that since the visit of William of Normandy we have been taught to regard the French as our *natural* enemies. "We fought and"—the old story—"conquered;" that is to say, in the long series of wars originating in the disputed succession, we contrived to expel the French from India, although their governments, including Louis XV. and Louis XVI., the Directory, and the Emperor Napoleon, constantly despatched fleets and troops to India, and formed alliances with powerful native sovereigns for British discomfiture. Soon after the commencement of the present century England had not a single European foe in India; but the confederated Mahratta chieftains, who occupied the Deccan, the peninsula, and the whole of the northern and north-western portions of India, gave us a great deal of trouble,

and were only subdued at the end of a series of wars which grew out of one another. Rajahs, nuwaubs, and chieftains of all kinds, were however bowled down in due succession, and the heart of the country became our own. But we were still insecure upon the several frontiers and in our relations with the more remote potentates to the east and the north. Thence arose campaigns against the Nepaulese, the Burmese, the Affghans, the Scindeans, and finally the Sikhs,—all terminating in victory to our arms, and the acquisition of immense additions to our territory. Whether these campaigns had their origin in the provocations offered to us by the several states, or in our own desire to place ourselves upon a more secure footing in India, we shall not inquire, for the simple reason that we have not room for the investigation, and are not aware that the solution of the question would make the slightest imaginable difference to our readers or the people of India. Let it suffice that the British are now absolute masters of the immense territory we have briefly described below, and that, by pursuing a mild system of rule, administering justice in an impartial spirit, exercising the most perfect toleration, fostering commerce, dispensing the blessings of knowledge, and

keeping their powder dry, they are contributing alike to the happiness of the people and the glory and prosperity of their mother country.

The British possessions in India are now comprised between lat. 5° N. and 32° N.; and long. 65° E. and 103° E.; Cape Comorin being the extreme southerly point, and the portion of the Punjaub below and east of Lahore bounding the northern extremity. A range of lofty mountains rises a few miles distant from the western shore, between Cochin and the Gulf of Cambay; and the lofty chain of the Himalayas encloses the country to the north and north-east, until it forms a junction with a lesser range, which runs from Nepaul to Assam and the Burmese empire. Lofty mountains, likewise, intersect the peninsula until within two or three hundred miles of the eastern coast, when the land becomes remarkably level, and preserves that character to the mouths of the Ganges. From Calcutta, 120 miles from the mouth of the river, to Ferozepore, on the banks of the Sutlej, thence, in a south-westerly direction, to the mouths of the Indus, and across, eastward, as far as Allahabad, the country continues level, in some parts sandy and arid, in others of a rich soil and eminently productive. There are several large and numerous small

rivers in India; the former of which, the Ganges, Burrampootur, Indus, Irrawaddy, and Nerbudda, are navigable by vessels of large burden; the remainder are only adapted to canal navigation. A canal is in course of construction in Upper India, and arrangements are now being made for forming a railway from Calcutta to Mirzapore (a considerable commercial town on the Ganges), and thence to Northern India; but until these are completed, the internal channels of communication and highways of traffic will be limited to the rivers and the ordinary roads, only a few of which are in good order.

In a country of so varied a character there must necessarily be many varieties of climate, but it is of course impossible that there should be within the tropics a moderate temperature for any great length of time. In November, December, January, and February, the thermometer ranges from 50° in the night to 75° in the day. The sun continues to dart his fierce rays upon the earth, but the prevalence of a cold northerly wind subdues their scorching effect. In March, April, and May, the heat becomes intense; burning winds alternate with close, still, and oppressive weather, enervating the frame and destroying the appetite. June

commences the rainy monsoon; the heavens open their flood-gates, and for the succeeding months of July, August, and September, there is one continuous and heavy fall of rain. October is distinguished by its vapours. The thirsty earth yields to the power of the sun a portion of its superabundant vapour, and enables Nature to put on her brightest, greenest, freshest aspect, in which she may be seen arrayed as November opens. Of course, there are modifications of this arrangement, the rains commencing somewhat later on the Coromandel coast than elsewhere; and the climate, in the dry and hot season, being less oppressive in the northerly and hilly districts than in the level plains. Contiguity to the sea likewise makes a difference, the gentle breezes operating as rectifiers of the solar influences.

A country with, in many parts, a naturally rich soil, and receiving alternately so much warmth and moisture, cannot be otherwise than productive. India certainly has her sandy wastes, her marshy lands, and unreclaimed forests; but the residue of the country is sufficiently fertile not only to maintain a population of one hundred millions of human beings, but to supply distant countries with an infinite variety of commodities. The great staples of produce

are rice (the chief food of the people), wheat, barley, peas and other pulses, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, cocoa, salt, and spices. The teak tree, the bamboo, the palm, the saul, the sissoo, the jack, and a hundred other trees, supply the population with timber for building purposes, fuel, and exportation. Innumerable flowers, rich in hue but of faint perfume; immense varieties of vegetables, plants, and creepers, abundance of fruits, and numerous grasses and wild herbs of great medicinal and culinary value, cover the surface of the land. Nor is the animal world less affluent than the vegetable creation. Elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, camels, horses, cattle, deer of every species, the bison, the wild boar, bears, wolves, hyenas, jackals, and wild cats; serpents, scorpions, centipedes, alligators, crocodiles, and other reptiles; the eagle, the vulture, every description of game bird, innumerable varieties of singing birds, and others whose beauty of plumage is more remarkable than their vocal powers; shoals of delicious fish; myriads of members of the entomological world, are to be found in Hindoostan, supplying the necessities of man, contributing to his support, or otherwise fulfilling the purposes of the great scheme which still baffles,

and will for ever baffle, the human comprehension.

The population of India is generally estimated at about one hundred millions. Two-thirds of this vast number are Hindoos, descendants of the aborigines; the remainder are Mussulmans, descendants of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, Parsees (the Guebres of Persia), Armenians, Persians, Chinese, Greeks, Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians, —the latter word corresponding with the term Creole or Mulatto, used in the West Indies to indicate the offspring of European fathers and native mothers, and the remove from that parentage.

Of the trade of the country—of the manners and customs of the people—of their mythology —of their moral and intellectual condition, it is beyond the purpose of this little work to speak. The reader who may desire ample particulars in regard to those matters (and every one going to India *should* obtain them) is referred to Mr. Stocqueler's comprehensive "Hand-book of India,"* and Miss Emma Roberts's "Scenes and Sketches in Hindoostan."

One word only—and that upon a subject of

* Published by W. Allen and Co.

material interest to persons going to India—the metallic currency.

The coins in use in India are the rupee, the half rupee, the quarter rupee—all of silver; and the pysa, a copper coin, sixty-four of which go to the rupee. A rupee is intrinsically worth about two shillings English, but it will not always purchase an article which costs two shillings in England; and its exchangeable value, in monetary transactions with the mother country, is of course regulated by the state of commerce between India and England.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE local government of India is separated into five divisions, three of which being controlled by a Governor and Council are called *Presidencies.* The first and largest division of the empire is that portion which comprises the provinces of Bengal and Behar, the whole of British India east and south-east of those provinces, including the coast of Arracan and other provinces of Tenasserim, the Ganges,—all the country eastward thereof, the provinces to the west as far as Neemutch in Central India, and the districts north and north-west of Allahabad as far as the recently ceded portions of the Punjaub. This immense tract of territory is under the jurisdiction of

A Governor General	*President.*
A Commander-in-Chief, and Four Members, one of whom is a military man	*Members of the Council.*

To assist in the local administration of affair in the upper provinces, which it is not possib a government located in Bengal can effective

conduct, there is a Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces, whose *locale* is the city of Agra. But when the Governor-General is in the north-west, his lordship assumes the entire control of affairs, while the direction of the concerns of Lower Bengal devolves upon the senior member of the Council as Deputy Governor of that province.

The Presidency of Madras is managed by

A Governor	*President.*
A Commander-in-Chief and Two Civil Officers . . .	*Members of the Council;*

whose administration embraces the whole of the peninsula of India as far north as the river Godavery to Carwar in the west. To the north of the Godavery lies the state of Nagpore, governed by a Rajah; and for about one hundred miles to the south the territories belong to the Nizam of Hyderabad; but these principalities are subsidized by the British, who exercise, through the Madras Government, a certain control over their affairs.

The Bombay Government consists of

A Governor	*President.*
A Commander-in-Chief and Two Civil Officers . . .	*Members of the Council;*

who direct the affairs of Western India as far the Gulf of Cutch in the north-west, and

Dharwar on the south-east, including the whole of the country east of the Gulf of Cutch as far as Baroda.

The province of Scinde is under the exclusive management of a Governor unaided by a Council.

Each government is aided by a corps of secretaries, and agents exercising diplomatic functions in recently acquired districts, together with a large body of civil officers; and subject to their orders, for the protection of the country from external foes and internal disorders, is a considerable army, of which an account is given in another part of this work, and a small naval force: in addition to which, a squadron of British men-of-war sweeps the Indian seas and acts under the orders of the Government.

It should be added, that some of the islands in the Eastern Archipelago and the island of Ceylon, south of the peninsula of India, are under British rule; the former being managed by senior officers in the East India Company's service, and the latter by an individual selected by Her Majesty's Ministers, Ceylon not being included in the limits of the East India Company's charter.

The Governor-General of India is usually a nobleman chosen by the East India Directors,

and approved by the Ministers (who form a Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, with a President, commonly called the President of the Board of Control); and the Governors of the two Presidencies are similarly nominated. The Commanders-in-Chief are old and distinguished officers of the royal army, and the Members of Council are selected from among the seniors in the civil services most distinguished by their wisdom, talents, and experience.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment of India consists of three bishops, one to each Presidency, the incumbent of the Calcutta or Metropolitan see exercising a sort of control over the others. There is a considerable number of ministers of the Protestant Establishment in each diocese, who are distributed over the principal military and civil stations, the senior chaplaincies being located at the several Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also there is an archdeacon. The whole of the clergy and ecclesiastical officers are paid by the State out of the revenues of the country; consequently all that may be levied by the sale of pews, vaults, &c. is credited to the State. The fees on marriage, baptism, and interment, are the perquisites of the clergy.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland, of which there are many disciples in India, is likewise endowed by the Government; and there is a Roman Catholic Bishop and a numerous priesthood, who administer religious aid and teaching to the large number of descendants of the ancient Portuguese conquerors and visitors, —but these, of course, have no support from Government.

THE INDIA SERVICES.

WHAT APPOINTMENTS TO GET, AND HOW TO GET THEM.

In the good old times, when the Hindoos were looked upon merely as pigeons for plucking by the hawks of the West—when corruption polluted every description of public office, and the fruits of commerce were permitted to be blended with the spoils of the sword, India was regarded as a perfect El Dorado. Everybody who went out expected to make a fortune in a few years, and to live, during its unholy accumulation, in a luxurious and magnificent style. And the result, in five cases out of ten, justified the anticipation. No candidate for an employment in India cared to inquire into the amount of the *quiddam honorarium*—the pay and allowances—of the offices he was to fill. The opportunity of receiving bribes with one hand, and multiplying them by advantageous mercantile speculation with the other, sufficiently satisfied the ambitious exile that his labours and patriotic

sacrifices would receive abundant indemnification. He had no competition to fear from the efforts and the well-applied capital of the honest trader; for the jealousy of the East India Company, and the anxious care with which they guarded their commercial monopoly, kept British merchants out of the country, or suffered their existence only under certain restrictions, which almost neutralized their calling. No one—not employed by the Company—could go to India without either Free Merchants' or Free Mariners' *Indentures* (entered into in England with the East India Company), which an arbitrary Governor could cancel *ad libitum*. Even a girl could not proceed to join her friends and relatives, in view to her ultimate establishment in life, without giving security that she would conduct herself with propriety, and not put the Government to any expense for her return or maintenance in the country. To be found in India without a license of any kind was a misdemeanour in the eye of the law, punishable by restraint and subsequent *deportation* to Europe. An "interloping" European, as the local magnates delighted to call the individual who had contrived to settle in the country, either by going out as a seaman or officer of a ship, or getting discharged from

the army, was looked upon with pious horror by all classes of the privileged.

"Old times are changed—old manners gone."

The trading character of the East India Company is at an end—no "filthy drachmas" soothe the itching palms of the administrators of the law—no mercantile functions are blended with the collection of the revenue, the conduct of diplomatic affairs, or the exercise of the profession of arms. The advantages of service are confined to the receipt of pay and allowances, the enjoyment of local rank, and an assured competence in old age. No impediment whatever exists to the emigration of any man or woman who is disposed to go to India, and no power remains with the local government to interfere with the liberty of those who may take up their residence in the country.

As a measure, therefore, fraught with promise of fortune, the going to India at the present day is a species of hallucination. The merchant, the planter, or the tradesman, may, by occasionally lucky speculations, realize a handsome independence; but the chances are greater that his enterprises throw him into the insolvent court. The civilian, in the enjoyment of a lucrative office, and the officer on

staff employ, may invest a sufficiency of their savings at a handsome rate of interest, to give them a large income at the end of a few years' service; but it is far more probable that they will be tempted, while in office, into a domestic and personal expenditure in excess of their means, and so find themselves heavily in debt when they reach a position and emoluments which leave a margin for extra disbursements. Decent competency, therefore, in the long run, is all that can reasonably be looked for; and that may be ultimately obtained by commencing life in India as—

A Writer,
A Cadet,
An Assistant-Surgeon,
A Midshipman of the Indian Navy,
A Chaplain,
A Volunteer in the Pilot service,
An Engineer, or
A Veterinary Surgeon.

Even enlistment as a private soldier may prove a road to respectable existence as a clerk or conductor of stores or ordnance; as admission to the bar or the attorney rolls of either of the Supreme Courts of law may assure ultimate fortune to the successful practitioner: but the

appointments we have enumerated above are the only certain guarantees of independence in the decline of life.

All these appointment are in the gift of the East India Directors individually (each having a certain amount of patronage placed annually at his disposal) and the President of the Board of Control.

An East India Director——

But, first, let us explain the nature of this functionary's position, and the method by which he comes by it.

An East India Director is one of twenty-four gentlemen to whom the Crown and the Legislature entrust, under certain ministerial control, the business of conducting the affairs of India. Once appointed, these gentlemen have a life interest in the office, although they go out every four years in rotation, to be succeeded by others who have already held the office. The Directors are elected by the proprietors of East India stock, a considerable body of persons, whose votes are determined by the number of shares or bonds they individually possess. These persons are to be found in every class of life, from the peer and the general's or civilian's widow down to the slop-seller, the latter having, of course, an eye to the smiles

and patronage of the successful Director on whom he may bestow his vote. Freedom and independence among these voters are about as applicable as the same phrase used in reference to the ten-pound householders who select the representatives of the nation. Here and there we meet with a conscientious proprietor; but in nine cases out of ten a successful election is the result of industrious canvassing, and the exertions and favour of the men already in power. The process by which a gentleman reaches his place among the "Honourable" conclave, whose official *locale* is Leadenhall-street, London, is almost uniform. We will suppose him to have served or resided in India, achieving a certain amount of distinction as a civilian, a soldier, a lawyer, a merchant, a sailor, —or indeed in any capacity,—or we shall suppose him never to have visited India at all. He may be a London banker or a *ci-devant* China supercargo. There is no condition exacted of the candidate, either as to his age or his previous position in life. Well; he has made up his mind to seek an East-India Directorship, for the sake of making his talents useful to his country, his friends, and himself. He procures a list of the proprietors—communicates with those among them who may happen to enjoy the

honour of his acquaintance—seeks, through them, the friendship of others; and having thus prepared the soil, fertilizes it with good dinners and other pleasant bounties. He then, through the medium of letters inserted in the advertising columns of the public newspapers, announces his intention to the proprietors of East India stock,—apprises them of his remarkable qualifications for the trust he seeks—professes a scrupulous and intense devotion to the interests of the Indian empire—promises to call upon them all and solicit their sweet voices *in propriâ personâ*, and winds up, declaring with desperate energy that he will proceed to the ballot at the very next vacancy, —a declaration he often finds it convenient to rescind. The day of election arrives. One or two competitors are in the field. The East India House—on that occasion a gentlemanlike sort of hustings—is the scene of active contest all day long. The several committees move heaven and earth to bring the voters to the poll. The proxies are duly registered. At six P.M. the glasses close, and the scrutineers announce the triumphant candidate.

And for what has this often costly battle been waged? Not, assuredly, for pecuniary profit; for the Director receives but 300*l.* a

year while in office, and cannot sell his patronage without violating the laws of his country. But it is for the honour and dignity of the office, for the occupation it gives, and the opportunity it affords the incumbent of making powerful friends by providing for their children; of reciprocating delicate obligations; of paving the way to Parliament, or to some of the good things in the gift of Government, and various wealthy associations.

A WRITERSHIP is the greatest prize in the East-India lottery. It is the first step in the ladder of preferment to the highest civil offices in India. It is, therefore, the most valuable gift at the disposal of a Director, and is reserved for the highest claims of friendship or reciprocal service. A writer is in the receipt of 300*l.* per annum from the moment he sets foot in India; and he is allowed for one whole year the privilege of studying a language before he enters upon the duties for which he is destined. Preparatory to his departure for India, however, he must undergo a certain course of instruction at the East-India College, at Haileybury in Hertford; and the following are the rules of that institution:—

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

Regulations and Preparatory Instructions.

"No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, whose age is less than *seventeen* or above *twenty-one* years. And no person who has been dismissed from the army or navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

"The parents or guardian of every candidate for the College will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director:—

'Sir,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my ——, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the army or the navy, and that he has never been expelled from any place of education.

'I have the honour to be,' &c.

"Candidates for the College must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

"An extract from the parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders; and, in addition thereto,

"A certificate, agreeably to the following

form, signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation:—

'I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of ——, in the county of ——, contains the date of the birth of my ——, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East-India College, by ——, Esq.; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my —— gratuitously; and that no money, or other valuable consideration, has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my ——, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my ——, from the Director above mentioned.

'Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.'

"In the event of no parish register existing or to be found, a declaration of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate to the following effect, viz:—

'I, ——, presented as a student for the East-India College by ——, do declare, that I have caused search to be made for a parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and, further, I declare, that from the information of my parents (and other relations), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the parish of ——, in the county of ——, on ——, in the year ——, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty-one years.

'Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——.'

"The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

"The above-mentioned certificate (and declaration, in cases where a declaration shall be required) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates respectively.

"Candidates will be interrogated in an open committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809. The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk of the College department. And the following Rules and Regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates:

"Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private

instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the *two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.*

"Each candidate shall be examined in the Four Gospels of the Greek Testament, and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury College, unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors,—Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors,—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

"Each candidate shall also be examined in English history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in the first part of Paley's 'Evidences of Christianity.'

"It is, however, to be understood, that supe-

rior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications.

"The examinations are held at the East-India House, half-yearly, in the months of January and July.

"A student publicly expelled the College will not be admitted into the Company's civil or military service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

"No person can be appointed a member of the Company's civil service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he shall have resided four terms at least in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate, signed by the Principal, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

"On a student's appointment to be a member of the civil service, he will be required to attend at the Secretary's office, East-India House, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for 1000*l.* jointly with two sureties for the due fulfilment of the same; and a legal instrument is to be entered into by some

one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors), binding himself to pay the sum of 3000*l.* as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for anything convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

"The rank of students leaving the College is determined by the certificate of the Principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

"Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked, whether they proceed *viâ* Egypt or the Cape of Good Hope.

Terms of Admission for Students.

"One hundred guineas per annum for each student; a moiety whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

"Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and silver fork, half-a-dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking-glass; also, with not less than two pair of

sheets, two pillow-cases, and two breakfast cloths.

" Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

" 1st commences 19th January, and ends 30th June; 2d commences 10th September, and ends 15th December in each year.

" N.B. The Students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits."

Arrived in India, and duly qualified for the earliest stage of employment by the acquisition of the vernacular language, the civil servant is despatched into the Mofussil, or interior of the country, where he serves a sort of apprenticeship as an assistant magistrate, or deputy collector, or assistant secretary, or junior commissioner, or some such subordinate officer. Thenceforward, his advancement depends upon his talents, his industry, and the interest he may have with the Governor for the time being. The latter qualification often renders the others quite superfluous. An act of Parliament has regulated the maximum of the civilian's income, but compared with the salaries of functionaries in England, it is

princely; and when he gets to the top of the tree,—that is to say, becomes a Resident, a Sudder Judge, a Commissioner, a Chief Secretary, or a Member of Council, his receipts range from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum. Annuity and other funds, to which he contributes a per-centage during his service, provide him with the means of proceeding to England on furlough for a time, and of ultimately retiring in comfort; and it is seldom, if he is in the receipt of a handsome salary, at an inexpensive station, that he does not lay by a sufficiency, to constitute, with his annuity or pension, a comfortable independence.

A CADETSHIP is the next best appointment in the gift of the East India Directors. There are degrees in its value, however. An infantry or cavalry appointment is positively good; an artillery cadetship is better, but one in the engineers is the best. To obtain either of these latter a preparation at Addiscombe College is indispensable; and the youth whose parents or friends may place him there, has the satisfaction of knowing that even if his indolence or the want of natural capacity prevents his obtaining the superior cadetships, he is still sure of his infantry appointment, and may at some later period turn his modicum of acquired

knowledge to account. We have known some of the most dunderheaded cadets turn out brilliant officers, adapted to every emergency. The campaigns in Scinde and Affghanistan present some memorable examples of this, which it might be invidious or indelicate to specify.

The Rules of the Addiscombe College are as follows:—

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Conditions and Qualifications for a Candidate.

"1. No candidate can be admitted under the age of fourteen, or above the age of eighteen, years.

"2. No person can be admitted who has been dismissed, or obliged to retire, from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution.

"3. Every candidate must produce a certificate of his birth taken from the parish register, and signed by the minister, and countersigned by the churchwardens; or if born in Scotland, by the Sessions clerk and two elders, accompanied by a declaration from his father, mother, or nearest of kin, the forms of which may be had at the Cadet-Office in the Military Department. In the event of there being no register of his

birth or baptism, the candidate will be furnished with the form of a declaration to be taken by him previously to his being appointed.

"4. No candidate will be admitted without a certificate that he has had the small-pox, or has been vaccinated; nor without a certificate, in the prescribed form, to be given by two practising surgeons, that he has no mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

"5. Every candidate must produce a certificate of good conduct from the master under whom he has last studied.

"6. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if he shall be dismissed from the seminary, or removed from sickness or any other cause.

"*Test of Admission.*—7. Every candidate is required to write a good legible hand; and to write English correctly from dictation. He is also required to construe and parse Cæsar's 'Commentaries' correctly. He must likewise possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root. If a candi-

date is deficient in any part of the preceding test, his reception into the institution will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report to be necessary.

"8. The qualifications mentioned in the last article are all that are absolutely requisite for the admission of a cadet into the Military Seminary. Parents and guardians are, however, informed, that it will be of great advantage to a cadet in his future studies at this establishment if, before being admitted, he make himself well acquainted with the following portions of the second edition of Cape's 'Course of Mathematics,' in the order in which they are given below, viz.:—

1. Algebra. Part I.
2. Geometry. Chaps. I. II. III., and the Problems, page 338.
3. The Use of Logarithms.
4. Trigonometry. Arts. 1—79.
5. Analytical Conic Sections, omitting the Hyperbola.
6. Statics. Sections I. II. III., omitting Arts. 45—63, and those articles dependent on the Differential Calculus.

"It is also very desirable that a cadet on joining the Seminary be able to draw with facility in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

"9. Every cadet, upon his admission, is con-

sidered a *Probationary* pupil for the first six months; at the end of which period the public examiner will be required to report to the Military Committee, on the probability of the cadet being able to pass for the artillery or infantry in the required period of four terms. Should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the cadet will then be returned to his friends.

"*Payments, &c.*—10. The parents or guardians of the gentleman cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term (of which there are two in a year) towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library; which payments include every charge except for uniform clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified.

"11. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance; and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and books for the preceding term, is to be made previous to the cadet's return to the seminary.

"12. A cadet entering in a term, at whatever part of it, must pay the regulated sum for the whole term in which he enters, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance

will be made in the event of a cadet's quitting the seminary.

"13. Such articles of uniform dress* as may be considered by the Military Committee to be necessary, shall be provided at the cost of the cadet. The amount of pocket-money issued to him at the rates† fixed by the rules of the seminary is also to be defrayed by his parents or guardians.

"14. The following class-books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilation or destruction of which to be chargeable to the cadets, viz.:—

Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary.
Latin Dictionary.

"15. The cadets will, on their first joining Addiscombe, be supplied with the following books, the cost of which will be charged to their parents or guardians, viz.:—

Cape's Mathematics,
Straith's Treatise on Fortification,
Shakespear's Hindustani Grammar,
Do. First Vol. Hindu Selections,

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* "Viz. Jackets, waistcoats, stocks, foraging caps, trowsers, shoes, gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same. The average cost is 6*l.* 6*s.* per term."

† "Viz. 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to corporals."

Fielding's Perspective,
French Grammar,
De la Voye's French and English Lexicon,
De la Voye's French Instructions,
Cæsar's Commentaries.

"Any books not included in the above enumeration, or which may be hereafter required at the seminary, to be paid for by the cadets.

"16. Previous to the cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, (to be repaired, or, if necessary, to be renewed by the parents or guardians at the vacation), viz.:—

"Two combs and a brush, twelve shirts (including three night-shirts), eight pair of cotton stockings, six ditto worsted ditto, six towels, six night-caps, eight pocket-handkerchiefs, one pair of white trowsers, a tooth-brush, a Bible and Prayer-book, a case of mathematical instruments of an approved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton & Simms', 136, Fleet-street; Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing-Cross; and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150, Cheapside.

"*Prohibition.*—17. The cadet must not join the seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea, and a further supply from any of his relations during his term may subject him to dismission from the seminary.

"*Vacations.*—18. Midsummer commences about the middle of June, ends 31st July. Christmas commences about the middle of December, ends 31st January.

"19. Before the close of every vacation, the cadet must apply at the Cadet-Office, Military Department, East India House, for an order for his re-admission, and all sums then due to the Company must be paid up. This order will express that he is only to be re-admitted upon his returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home with him, that his linen is put into proper repair, and that he is in a fit state of health to renew his duties.

"*Notice to Parents and Guardians.*—The friends of every cadet are hereby informed, that provision being made for furnishing him with every requisite, he cannot really want a supply of money to be placed at his disposal while at the seminary; and if they do notwithstanding think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities, which must always retard his studies, and may eventually lead to his removal from the institution.

"The parents and friends are further particularly desired not to attend to any application

from the cadet for money, under the pretence of his having incurred any debts at Croydon, or elsewhere, or for the purpose of subscribing to the public charities, or any other pretence whatever.

"It having become known that cadets have been in the habit of writing to their friends for money, under the pretence that there were so many stoppages from their weekly allowance that they had scarcely any money left, the committee have ascertained that these stoppages have arisen, not only from wilful and wanton destruction of public property, but in a considerable degree from the postage of letters, and the carriage of parcels addressed to the cadets. It has in consequence been ordered, that no letter or parcel shall be admitted into the seminary unless the postage or carriage of such letter or parcel shall have been previously fully paid for by the person sending the same. It has also been ordered, that every parcel shall be opened in the presence of one of the orderly officers and the cadet to whom it is sent; that should it contain wine, or any thing prohibited in the regulations, the parcel, upon the first offence, will be returned to the person sending the same; and that, upon the second offence, the cadet will be ordered home, and will not be

re-admitted until a written apology has been sent to the committee by the person who has committed a breach of this regulation.

EXTRACT FROM THE STANDING REGULATIONS OF THE SEMINARY.

Sect. 1, *Clause* 1.

"'No professor, master, or other person in the institution, shall receive from the cadet, or the parents or friends of any cadet, any pecuniary present or consideration, on any pretence whatever.'

"By resolutions of the Court of Directors, dated on the 14th March, 1786; 8th April, 1807; 30th August, 1826; and 8th January, 1836, all cadets appointed to the Company's service in Bengal, are required to become subscribers to the Military Orphan Society, and to the Military Widows' Fund, at that Presidency.

"By a resolution of the Court of Directors, dated on the 30th April, 1823, all cadets appointed to the Company's service at Fort St. George and Bombay, are required to become subscribers to the Military Fund at their respective Presidencies.

"The engineer cadets are required to embark and sail for their respective destinations within three months after quitting Chatham, and the

artillery and infantry cadets within three months after passing their public examination.

"*Memoranda.*—The gentlemen cadets educated at the Military Seminary are eligible for the corps of engineers, artillery, and infantry. Admission to the two first of these branches, viz., the engineers and artillery, is only to be obtained by these cadets, none others being eligible. Those who are most distinguished are selected for the engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch. Those immediately following in order of succession are promoted to the corps of horse and foot artillery.

"Those cadets for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the governments in India, and published in general orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the Presidency in India to which they shall be stationed. The cadets not appointed to the engineers or artillery are, when reported qualified, posted to the infantry, and rank together according to the rank which they obtained at the seminary.

"The gentlemen cadets may pass through the seminary as rapidly as their attainments and

qualifications will enable them to pass after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of sixteen years on or before the day of their final examination. Their stay at the institution is limited to four terms.

"The cadets educated at this institution take rank in the army above all other cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary cadets being reported qualified; and all the time passed by them at the institution after they attain the age of sixteen, counts as so much time passed in India in calculating their period of service for retiring pensions on full pay."

For other information connected with the value of a cadetship, the reader will do us the favour to refer to the section devoted to "THE INDIAN ARMY."

An ASSISTANT-SURGEONCY is a desirable office, both on account of the immediate advantages which it offers, and the prospective benefit with which it is fraught. An assistant surgeon becomes at once the recipient of an income of between two and three hundred pounds a-year, and if attached to a regiment where there is no full surgeon, or where the surgeon, from illness

or other causes, is often absent, may soon be in the receipt of a much larger income. In former times, so little care was taken about the selection of the medical officers of the East India Company, that it was facetiously said, a man need only sleep upon a medicine chest for a single night to become perfectly qualified for the office. Now-a-days a stricter system is in force, and if a candidate for service should even pass the usual ordeals in England with success, his career in India will entirely depend upon the manner in which he may acquit himself on the spot.

The reports of every medical officer undergo a severe scrutiny by the superintending surgeon of the division in which he may serve, and afterwards by the Medical Board at the Presidency; and on these evidences of his professional capacity will depend his selection for office, involving higher responsibility, and its usual accompaniment—higher emoluments.

Chance and interest have, of course, a share in promoting the views of a medical officer; but they will not much avail him without accompanying talent, and those personal qualities which render a man acceptable to suffering patients.

Practice, independently of official employ-

ment, is the grand source of competency, (irrespective of the funds,) and this can only be assured by the exercise of undoubted professional skill.

The rules affecting the nomination of a medical gentleman to an assistant-surgeoncy in the Company's service are as follows :

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Regulations for their Admission into the Company's Service.

"*Age.*—The assistant-surgeon must not be under twenty-two years, in proof of which he must produce an extract from the register of the parish in which he was born, or his own declaration pursuant to the act of the 5th and 6th Gulielmi IV., cap. 62, and other certificates, agreeably to forms to be obtained in the office for cadets and assistant-surgeons.

"*Qualifications in Surgery.*—The assistant-surgeon, upon receiving a nomination, will be furnished with a letter to the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, to be examined in surgery, and their certificate will be deemed a satisfactory testimonial of his qualification: but should the assistant-surgeon be previously in possession of a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or

of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either of them will be deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of surgery, without any further examination. He is also required to produce a certificate from the cupper of a public hospital in London of having acquired and being capable of practising, with proper dexterity, the art of cupping.

"*Qualifications in Physic.*—The assistant-surgeon will also be required to pass an examination by the Company's examining physician in the practice of physic, in which examination will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines; and Dr. Scott will then require him to produce satisfactory proof of his having attended at least two courses of lectures on the practice of physic, and, above all, that he should produce a certificate of having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some general hospital in London for six months; or at some general hospital in the country (within the United Kingdom) for six months, provided

such provincial hospital contain at least, on an average, one hundred in-patients, and have attached to it a regular establishment of physicians as well as surgeons. No attendance on the practice of a physician at any dispensary will be admitted.

"The assistant-surgeon is also required, as a condition to his appointment, to subscribe to the Military or Medical Retiring Fund at his respective Presidency, and also to the Military Orphan Society, if appointed to Bengal.

"The assistant-surgeon is required, by resolution of Court of the 21st of May, 1828, to apply at the Cadet-Office, and actually proceed within three months from the date of being passed and sworn before the Military Committee; he will then be furnished with an order to obtain the certificate of his appointment, signed by the Secretary, for which he will pay a fee of *5l.* in the Secretary's office."

The INDIAN NAVY is by no means so desirable a service as either of those enumerated above, but it has its advantages, which become the more apparent as its members advance up the ladder of preferment. The officers of this service are employed in the steamers which ply between the Red Sea and the island of Bom-

bay; . in the Company's schooners and small frigates employed in the Persian Gulf, China, and the Straits of Malacca, and in the surveys of the seas and coasts in the East. Entering as midshipmen, they rise to the rank of captain, and have comfortable retiring allowances on quitting the service. There are certain valuable shore appointments distributed among the senior officers, but the entire command or superintendence of the Indian navy is entrusted to a Captain of Her Majesty's navy. The following are the rules regulating admission to the service:—

INDIAN NAVY.

Regulations for Appointment.

"That nominees shall not be under fifteen years, or above eighteen years of age, unless they shall have served on board a steam-vessel, or under an engineer in a factory or foundry from the completion of their eighteenth year up to the time of their being put in nomination; and that in such case the nominees shall not exceed nineteen years.

"That no person who has been dismissed the army or navy, or who has been obliged to quit any school or institution for immoral or ungen-

tlemanly conduct, will be appointed to the Indian navy.

"That volunteers for the Indian navy be required to proceed to India within three months after their appointment shall be completed, or their appointment will be considered as forfeited; and that they be ranked from the date of sailing from Gravesend.

"That all volunteers appointed to the Indian navy subscribe to the Indian Navy Fund.

Regulations respecting Retirement and Furlough.

"*Retirement.*—Every officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay:—

"A captain, 360*l.*; commander, 290*l.*; lieutenant, 190*l.*; purser, 190*l.*

"Every officer retiring, from ill health, after ten years' service, and before they have completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance:—

"A captain, 200*l.*; commander, 170*l.*; lieutenant, 125*l.*; purser, 125*l.*

"*Furlough.*—A certain proportion of the officers (to be determined by the Government, with a due regard to the exigencies

of the service) are allowed to come home on furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank.

"No officer under the rank of captain who has not actually served ten years, can be permitted to come home on furlough, unless in cases of ill-health, under the like certificates as required from military officers.

"The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers."

The CHAPLAINCIES in India are far better paid than three-fourths of the curacies in England, and equal many livings; the lowest salary for the "assistant chaplains,"—the title of the junior ministers—being five hundred rupees per mensem. The rise to the higher appointments is by seniority, but the selection of stations is in the discretion of the archdeacon, under the sanction of the bishop. Partiality and interest have of course their influence in obtaining the largest stations for certain chaplains, but in these the advantage of extra fees is more than counterbalanced by the heavier duties devolving on the incumbent, and the severer tax imposed upon his charitable in-

clinations. At every station there are schools, institutions, religious and charitable societies, hospitals, &c., and to the support of these the minister is invariably expected to contribute. The private demands upon his benevolence are likewise considerable.

Regulations for the Admission of Chaplains into the Company's Service.

"Candidates for appointments as assistant chaplains must have been two years in orders, and must not exceed forty years of age; and at the time of appointment are required to produce their letters of orders, deacon, and priest, as well as a testimonial, signed by three beneficed clergymen, and a medical certificate; the appointments are made subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London.

"Chaplains are required to enter into covenant, and to give a bond for 500*l.* jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same.

"Under the deed of covenant, chaplains are required to subscribe to the Military Fund at the Presidency to which they may be attached.

"Chaplains must proceed to their destination within six months from the date of the Court's resolution by which they were nominated; and in failure thereof, without leave obtained from the Court, their appointments will lapse."

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.—The higher grades of this service are so well paid, and enjoy so many advantages in the shape of gratuities, presents, &c., from captains and owners of ships, that a sea-faring youth of steady habits and intelligence will find it worth his while to enter it. No person, however, can be appointed who is under fifteen, or past seventeen years of age, unless he has already been at sea; in which case, provided his age do not exceed nineteen years, he is eligible on producing a certificate of having served at sea for as many years or months as his age shall at the time of appointment exceed seventeen years. The Volunteers (as they are called) for the Bengal Pilot Service are required to proceed to India within three months after their appointment shall be completed, or such appointment will be considered forfeited.

It is unnecessary to attempt to specify the advantages resulting to individuals who may proceed to India as merchants, tradesmen, indigo-

planters, barristers, attorneys, &c., as their success in life must depend in India, as it does elsewhere, on fortunate speculations, industry, favourable seasons, good connexions, &c.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE armies of the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, form, in the aggregate, a force of two hundred and fifty thousand men, including about twenty thousand belonging to Her Majesty's service. In addition to these, there are many irregular and local corps, militia, &c. which may amount to about thirty thousand men.

The troops of the East India Company are divided into infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, by far the larger portion belonging to the first-named branch. The armies of the three Presidencies are separate and distinct in all that relates to promotion, appointments, and the localities of service, excepting where foreign campaigns render it necessary to assemble a proportion of each army against the common foe; but they correspond exactly in respect to pay and allowances, costume, and the rules by which furloughs, retirements, pensions,

&c. are regulated. In making choice, therefore, of a Presidency for a young cadet who may be allowed an option in the matter, it is only necessary to have reference to the connexions and friendships he may possess in any one part of the country, and to his consequently improved chances of advancement to staff employ. In point of climate, each Presidency has its recommendations and disadvantages. The Bengal soldier must take his turn of service in Assam, Arracan, Dacca, and other low, swampy, and arid districts; the Bombay officer must expect, at some time or other, to be sent to Scinde; the Madrassee (or Mull, as he is familiarly called) must make up his mind to the jungly portions of the peninsula, or to detachment duty in China or the Straits of Malacca. On the other hand, the Qui Hye,* or Bengalee, may expect to revel in the cool atmosphere of the stations in the vicinity of the Himalayas; the Madras officer may fairly expect a turn of duty at Bangalore or the sea-coast; and the Duck, a word signifying a Bombay resident (from the cant name given to the bummalow fish), will certainly spend a portion of his term

* From *Qui Hye!* or *Kooee Hye!* Who's there? or, Who waits? The words by which a Bengal resident summons a domestic to his presence.

of service in the salubrious Deccan. The chances, therefore, of getting sent to a healthy part of the country are pretty equally balanced.

The pay and allowances of an officer in the East India Company's army correspond in the subaltern ranks with those of an officer in her Majesty's service. They may be more *in amount* in the former case, but the Queen's officer enjoys certain accommodations of which the Company's is deprived. For instance, the Company's ensign (cadets are promoted to ensigns from the day of their arrival in India) receives in garrison 155 rupees (15*l.* 10*s.*) per mensem, out of which he must provide himself with quarters; and has no allowance for coals or candles; nor is he supplied with any single article of barrack furniture, or allowed the personal services of one of the men of the regiment. As they advance to the higher grades, however, the circumstances of the Company's officers materially improve. Field-officers are liberally paid—there is a considerable allowance for the command of a regiment; the staff salaries are exceedingly handsome; and the retiring allowances or pensions are upon a very liberal scale, and are based upon the equitable plan of indemnifying men for their *length of service*. Thus, if an officer should happen — no uncommon

thing in a seniority service*—to have served thirty-one years in India, including three years for a furlough, without reaching a higher rank than that of captain, he may retire upon the pension of a lieutenant-colonel. This arrangement places all upon a level when no longer capable of rendering, or disposed to render, the State further efficient service.

According to present rules, officers may have one three years' furlough to Europe in the course of their service, receiving the nett pay of their rank during their absence from India; and if their health requires a change of air independently of that furlough, they are permitted (under vouchers from the medical authorities) to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or any other part to the eastward thereof, drawing their full pay and allowances while absent. These furlough rules, however, were framed many years before a regular steam communication with India *viâ* the Mediterranean and the Red Sea had been opened; and it is highly probable that, influenced by the memorials and representations of their officers, the Government

* That is to say, a service in which promotion goes on upon the equitable system of considering each second "heir to the first," and allowing no man to step over the head of his senior in regimental rank.

of the East India Company will shortly modify and alter them to suit the present method of travelling to and fro.

Although regimental employment has many charms for those conscientious and energetic officers who make themselves masters of the languages of the country, and take an interest in the welfare of the Sepoys under their command—who, it should be said, rarely fail to recognise attention by attachment—there are few gentlemen in the service who do not covet staff employ. The situations upon the garrison and general staff, and the personal staff of governors, commanders-in-chief, and generals of division, are very handsomely endowed, the duties and expenses considered; and if an officer is not compelled by ill health to relinquish his post and proceed to England on furlough, he may be said to have a life interest in staff employ. There are certain offices, such as brigade-majors, aides-de-camp, line-adjutants, &c. which are, in their nature, but temporary; but in the adjutant, auditor, commissary, quarter-master, paymaster, surveyor, and judge-advocate-general's department, officers enter as assistants or deputies, and rise by gradation to the highest employments. It is indispensable, however, that a candidate for staff employ shall

have been four years in the army, and a master of at least one of the native languages. These languages are Hindoostanee (common to all the armies), Bengallee, Hindee, Oordoo, Murathee, Guzeratee, Malabar, Tamil, Teloogoo, Persian, and Arabic.

As in the infantry and cavalry of Her Majesty, so in that of the East India Company (to the disgrace of both Governments be it said) no particular kind of preparation is necessary to qualify a youth for service. In the former case, he is only to get the money for his ensign's or cornet's commission duly *lodged* with an army agent; and in the latter it is merely necessary that he be above sixteen and under twenty-two years of age, *mens sana in corpore sano*, and come by his cadetship without purchase or barter of any kind. To buy or sell East India patronage for hard cash is to perpetrate a felony punishable "as the act directs;" and the luckless officer who shall be found in after years to have been provided with his first commission by these illegal means, is liable to immediate dismissal, and the total sacrifice of all his years of service, even though he be unconsciously *particeps criminis*.

But if previous professional preparation be not indispensable, it does not follow that it is

altogether useless. A just commandant will always give a preference to an accomplished officer in the selection of his adjutant or quarter-master, and this principle is not unlikely to animate generals and others in the choice or recommendation of the staff. The Military College at Addiscombe is as open to the infantry and the cavalry as to the artillery and engineer cadets, the two latter of whom, however, are bound to remain there for four terms. —(See page 35.)

In equipping a cadet for military service in India, it would be advisable for "parents and guardians" to provide him not only with such articles as will be serviceable upon the voyage, but with such also as may serve his purpose for some years afterwards. Setting aside the undoubted fact, that everything in the shape of wearing apparel and other objects of personal use and comfort, are of superior materials, better made, and cost less than similar articles in India, it is positively cruel to leave a young soldier entirely to his own resources the moment he arrives in the country. The letter of credit for one or two hundred pounds, (and how many are sent without even that!) is soon exhausted by a youth who has not been accustomed to the use of money. His tent and his tattoo (poney)

—his hospitalities to his associates—his entrance fees, and donations to various regimental and army funds,—his stock of provisions for a long march or "voyage up the river,"—absorb all his ready money, even if he disburses it with reasonable economy. In procuring clothes and camp equipage, therefore, he is obliged to run into debt, or suffer himself to be victimized by the wily sharks, in the form of dubashes, sircars, banians, and box wallahs, who swarm about the cadet's barracks. These are calamities from which a providential parent will hold it a duty to protect his son; and this can only be done by giving him such an outfit as shall render him entirely independent of every article of supply but those which he cannot be certain he will require until he has arrived in India. A reference to the scale of a cadet's outfit, given elsewhere, will show what articles we consider he should have.

But it is not enough that he should be supplied with a sufficiency: it is of material consequence that everything he takes be of the best quality. Let no unwise attempts be made by frugal and short-sighted mothers, marvellously-prudent aunts, and parsimonious housekeepers, to procure the cheapest commodities at the cheapest places. These female econo-

mists, who rush about to save a few pence in a yard of cloth of any kind, will find, to the cost of their young friend, that they have wronged him to serve themselves and gain but a temporary advantage.

We may complete our chapter, regarding the Indian Army, by a publication of certain of the leading Rules and Regulations of the service.

CAVALRY OR INFANTRY CADETS.

"Cadets nominated for either of the above corps must be sixteen years of age, and under twenty-two, unless they have held a commission in Her Majesty's service for one year, or in the militia or fencibles when embodied, and have been called into actual service, or from the company of cadets in the royal regiment of artillery; they are then eligible if not more than twenty-five years of age; and they must procure similar certificates and vouchers to those prescribed for cadets entering the seminary.

"No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or who has been obliged to retire from any public institution for immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, will be appointed a cadet direct for India.

"No person will be appointed a cadet direct for India, without producing to the Military Committee a certificate, signed by two practising surgeons, that he has no mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

"N.B. Candidates for military appointments whose age may exceed twenty-two years *are not eligible* for the Company's service in consequence of their having held a commission for twelve months and upwards in the Guernsey Militia, or in other corps similarly circumstanced, granted after the 3d April, 1844, the date of the Court's resolution to this effect.

CADETS AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 27th of February, 1818: — Resolved, That cadets and assistant-surgeons be in future ranked according to the seniority of the Directors nominating them, from the date of sailing of the several ships from Gravesend, by Lloyd's List, and that those who may embark at any of the out-ports be likewise ranked upon the same principle from the date of the ship's departure from such out-ports by Lloyd's List.

"At a Court of Directors held on the 21st of

May, 1828: — Resolved, That all the cavalry and infantry cadets, and assistant-surgeons, who shall fail to apply at the Cadet Department for their orders within three months from the date of their being passed and sworn before the Committee, or shall not actually proceed under such orders, be considered as having forfeited their appointments, unless special circumstances shall justify the Court's departure from this regulation.

" By a resolution of Court of the 4th Dec. 1833, all direct cadets appointed or sworn in between the 10th March and 10th June, or between 10th Sept. and 10th Dec. (or the days which may be fixed on for the public examination of the seminary cadets) do rank after the seminary cadets who may pass their said examinations, provided the latter sail for their respective destinations within *three* months after passing said examinations.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

" Officers who have served less than three years in India, and have lost their health there, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's

Fund, if the Court of Directors shall adjudge them to be proper objects of that bounty, to the extent of:—

"If a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 2*s.* a-day, or 36*l.* 10*s.* a-year; if a lieutenant, 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, or 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a-year; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property, to the extent of, if an ensign, 750*l.*, if a lieutenant, 1,000*l.*

"Officers who are compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service in India, are permitted to retire on the half-pay of their rank; viz.—

"If a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 3*s.* a-day, or 54*l.* 15*s.* per annum; if a lieutenant, 4*s.* a-day, or 73*l.* per annum.

"A subaltern officer, or assistant-surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the *half-pay of ensign*, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

"A lieutenant, having served thirteen, or a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, nine years in India (including three years for a furlough), may retire on the *half-pay* of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

"Regimental captains, majors, and lieutenant-colonels, who have not served sufficiently long in India to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose ill state of health renders it impossible for them to continue to serve in India, are allowed to retire from the service on the half-pay of their respective ranks; viz.:—

"Captains, 7*s.* a-day, or 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum; major, 9*s.* 6*d.* a-day, or 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; lieutenant-colonel, 11*s.* a-day, or 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

"All officers who have actually served twenty-two years in India, or twenty-five years, including three years for a furlough, are allowed to retire on the full pay of their respective ranks.

"Officers are also allowed to retire on the following pensions without reference to the rank they may have attained, if they have served to the undermentioned periods; viz.—

"After twenty-three years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of captain, viz. 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after twenty-seven years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of major, 292*l.* per annum; after thirty-one years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of lieute-

nant-colonel, 365*l.* per annum; after thirty-five years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of colonel, 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

"Members of the Medical Board, who have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 500*l.* per annum, or, in the event of ill-health, they may retire on that pension, after any period of service as member of the Medical Board. If they have served *five* years, or are obliged after three years' service in that station to retire from ill-health, they are allowed 700*l.* per annum.

"Superintending surgeons, who have been in that station not less than two years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service and allowed 300*l.* per annum; or in the event of ill-health, they may retire on that pension after any period of service as superintending surgeon. If they have served five years, or are obliged after three years' service in that station to retire from ill-health, they are allowed 365*l.* per annum.

Surgeons after	20	years'	service,	3	years'	furlough
included	„	„	„	„	„	£191 a-year.
	24	do.	„	do.	„	250 do.
	28	do.	„	do.	„	300 do.
	32	do.	„	do.	„	365 do.
	35	do.	„	do.	„	500 do.
	38	do.	„	do.	„	700 do.

"The present regulations by which superintending surgeons are entitled as such to retiring pensions of 300*l.* and 365*l.* a-year, and members of the Medical Board, to pensions of 500*l.* and 700*l.* a-year, according to period of service in those ranks respectively, will cease to be the rule of the service for medical officers after the date of the introduction of the new arrangement; but individuals then in the service, and who may be appointed to the offices of superintending surgeon and member of the Board within ten years from that date, will be allowed the option of retiring upon pensions upon the old scale of length of service in those ranks, instead of the new scale of length of service in India.

"When officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom.

"A veterinary surgeon is allowed to retire

after six years' service in India, provided his health shall not permit him to serve in India, on 4*s.* 6*d.* a-day; after ten years' service in India, provided his health shall not permit him to serve in India, 5*s.* 6*d.* a-day.

After 20 years' service,	3 years' furlough included,	7*s.* a-day.
25	do.	„	do.	„	8	do.
30	do.	„	do.	„	12	do.

"A commissary or deputy commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

"A conductor of stores is allowed to retire on 60*l.* per annum after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

"Officers retiring from the service will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Military.

"Officers (of whatever rank) must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant-surgeons and veterinary surgeons. The furlough to be granted by the Commander-in-Chief at each Presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

"Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

"A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of coming home from sickness.

"Officers coming to England on furlough are required immediately to report their arrival by letter to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

"The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his Presidency.

"Officers are required to join the establish-

ment to which they belong at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned; or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

"All officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence on account of sickness, must, if resident in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's examining physician, Dr. John Scott, 13, Stratton-street, who will report to the Court of Directors his opinion on the state of such officer's health. And if resident in the country in any part of the United Kingdom, they must transmit with letter of application for such leave a certificate according to the following form, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, viz.—

"'I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party), and I declare, upon my honour, that, according to the best of my judgment and belief,_____ is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary, for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least _____ longer in this country.'

"Also previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as shall be deemed satisfactory.

"Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, *in the above form*, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

"Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must at its expiration apply for permission, either to return to their duty or to reside a further time in England.

"In every case in which an officer has had his furlough extended beyond the prescribed period on the ground of his health not being sufficiently restored, and shall apply for permission to return to his duty, he shall produce a certificate from the examining physician that his health is completely re-established, and that there is every probability of his being able to perform the active duties of his profession in India.

"No officer who has failed to obtain an

extension of furlough will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sect. 70.

"Every officer upon leaving India will receive a printed copy of the general order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough and who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong within the period of three years from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the Court to remain a further time in Europe.

"No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the Charge of Recruits.

"Whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field-officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation:—that the officer proceed with the men from the depôt:—That, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage-money of his rank:—payable to the commander of the ship.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Regulations for the Admission of Pensioners.

"Every petitioning officer and soldier must produce a certificate from his commanding officer of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation of such certificate by the Governor and Council of the Presidency where he shall have served.

"Every commissioned officer must previously make oath before the Governor and Council, viz. A colonel, that he is not possessed of, or en-

titled to, real and personal property to the value of 4,000*l.*; a lieut.-colonel, 3,000*l.*; a major, 2,500*l.*; a captain, 2,000*l.*; a lieutenant, 1000*l.*; an ensign, 750*l.* Officers' widows must produce proof, on affidavit, that their husbands did not die possessed of property as above.

"Petitioners residing in England may be admitted if the Court shall adjudge them to be proper objects.

"All commissioned, staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in service, viz.

	per ann.	*per day.*
Colonels and mem. Med. Board . .	£228 2 6	or 12*s* 6*d.*
Lieut.-cols. and sup. surgeons . . .	182 10 0	10 0
Majors and chaplains, (15 years' service)	136 17 6	7 6
Captains, (chaplains, 7 years' service,) surgeons and veterinary surgeons (20 years' service)	91 5 0	5 0
Chaplains under 7 years' service . .	68 17 6	3 6
Lieutenants, assistant-surgeons, and veterinary surgeons under 20 years' .	45 12 6	2 6
Ensigns	36 10 0	2 0
Conductors of ordnance	36 10 0	2 0

Their widows one-half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

"Serjeants of artillery to have nine-pence per day, and those that have lost a limb one shilling per day. Gunners of the artillery six-

pence per day, and those that have lost a limb ninepence per day.

"All other non-commissioned officers and bombarders to have fourpence three farthings per day.

"Officers and privates to be entitled from the period of their landing in England.

"Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead; and no arrears for a longer period than two years back from the date of application for admission or readmission, as the case may be, will be allowed either to claimants or to pensioners after admission."

THE

CHOICE OF ROUTES TO INDIA.

THE number of routes by which an individual may proceed from England to India are three, not taking into account the digressions that may be made *ad libitum* on the European half of the trip. These—the routes throughout—are as follow, viz. :—

1. Round the Cape of Good Hope.
2. *Viâ* the Red Sea.
3. *Viâ* the Persian Gulf.

The first involves a voyage of from three to four months' duration. The second may be accomplished (according to the Presidency to be reached) in thirty-five to fifty days. The third *may be* achieved in three months, and has been known to occupy seven or eight.

The route round the Cape is commended by its comparative economy and its great comfort. The passage-money of two persons in one of the best of Messrs. Smith's, or Wigram's, or Green's ships, does not amount to more than the charge for a single individual in one of the steamers

of the Peninsular Company. The intimacy of the several captains of the free-traders with the navigation of the seas to be traversed, the beauty of the weather while the trade-winds prevail, the general serenity of the tropics, the excellence of the arrangements for the accommodation and luxurious entertainment of the passengers, altogether make a voyage to India a perfect pleasure-trip. It is by no means uncommon to find the termination of a voyage a subject of regret with everybody on board. For four months there has been a continual round of social intercourse altogether divested of care. Regular and abundant meals, opportunities of uninterrupted study, rational and instructive conversation, with such recreations as walking, music, dancing, card-playing, chess, backgammon, sea-bird shooting, shark-catching, and dolphin-harpooning, afford, have contributed to beguile the time and cheat the passenger of all the cares arising from home-sickness, sea-sickness, and the vague fears which beset the stranger to a ship. It is not often that outward-bound vessels touch at any port, or even make the land during the whole voyage. Sometimes, however, a stay of a day or so is made at Madeira; and occasionally an unexpected deficiency of provisions or water, an injury to

the ship of a character not to be repaired at sea, the hope of getting passengers, or the obligation to land them, and, possibly, a portion of the cargo, will carry a vessel to the Cape of Good Hope, and these incidents serve to break and to vary the voyage agreeably.

The great advantage of the Red Sea route—commonly and erroneously called the *Overland* route—to India, consists in the comparatively brief duration of the trip. Transported in twelve or thirteen days to Alexandria, in Egypt, touching at Gibraltar, Malta, and, possibly, one or two places on the Spanish coast, the outward-bound traveller will have an opportunity of seeing Cairo, the Pyramids, and other objects of interest. His baggage being carried across the Suez desert on the backs of camels, he follows in a small omnibus, and in ten or twelve hours reaches Suez, where another steamer waits to convey him to Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta. If he goes to the last-named place, he has the advantage of touching at the two preceding ones, together with the little port and town of Aden in the Red Sea. The table on board the steamers is as excellent and liberal as any round-the-Cape free-trader can boast; but in other respects, of course, the accommodation is very inferior to

that of the sailing vessels. From the immense space occupied by machinery, fuel, baggage, cargo, provisions, &c., it necessarily follows that the cabins of the steamers must be of very confined dimensions.

Few persons, unless they be of a peculiarly adventurous or inquiring temperament, care to attempt the Persian Gulf route. It is all very easy and pleasant to get to Trebisond, on the Black Sea, or to St. Petersburg, in Russia, for the steamers and the railway will assist the traveller to those points: thenceforward, whether the route be taken through Armenia, or through the Caucasus to Tabreez, in Persia, and thence to Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, the journey is tedious, not particularly interesting, nor always safe; and when Bushire is reached, the chances are at least five to one against any vessel being found prepared to return to India.

With this preliminary, we will proceed to offer such observations and suggestions respecting

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE OUTWARD VOYAGE

as a large experience may dictate.

The moment that a person has settled—or his friends have settled for him—that he shall

go to India, he begins to turn his attention to the engagement of a passage and the preparation of an outfit.

And being in a state of miserable ignorance about ships, steamers, crack captains, and respectable outfits, he turneth to some ancient friend who has probably been broiled long enough to qualify him, in the opinion of his connexions and acquaintances, for the office of Mentor on all matters having reference to India; and of this respected individual he seeketh advice.

Woeful man that he is, to deliver himself up to the counsels of "the grave and reverend signor!"—

> "Most ignorant of what he's most assured,"

rendered oblivious by lapse of years of what *he* did in his "hot youth," or, worse still, remembering only what was adapted to a state of things which has ceased to exist, this most "profane and liberal" counsellor crams his young Telemachus with recommendations and suggestions enough to perplex and dash the whole of this youth's relations. Groping through the chaos of opinion, the bewildered parties at length arrive at the fact of his wanting more shirts, trousers, stockings, &c. than may con-

stitute his wardrobe at the moment; and they then address themselves to the laudable task of getting these *addenda* at the lowest possible prices.

If the "cheap" were at all times the "good," if low wages were guarantees for the excellence of a sempstress's work, there would be commendable economy in this procedure, even though many a starving creature might be doomed by its adoption to perpetually chant the "Song of the Shirt;" but the combination of the exceedingly cheap with even the moderately good, has not yet taken place. The consequence of the resort to the shops and manufactories where goods may be had "next to nothing," may be conceived. The articles purchased there, when brought home, have to be entirely remade by the skilful hands of approved workwomen, or the purchaser finds, when he is beyond the reach of remedy, that his stock of clothes is utterly useless.

Eschew, therefore, the counsel of the old friend of the family. He is a humbug *sans le savoir*. He will give the same advice to a cadet that he would tender to an old general officer going out to India for the first time. He is a Sangrado in his system—water and bleeding for all patients and all diseases.

But, perhaps, the holder of the appointment has not been allowed time to think of consulting any body. Visiting the East India House to conform to the rules under which he is admitted to the service, and to receive his covenants, he is perhaps informed that it will be agreeable to the Director who has given him the appointment if he procure his outfit at this or that house of business. Crediting this story, and not wishing to lie under the imputation of ingratitude, he yields to the supposed desire of his patron, and goes to an outfitter patronized by the East India House clerk, who may either be a partner in the house recommended, or in the receipt of a handsome commission for all the articles purchased through his instrumentality by the unlucky gull. It cannot be too emphatically announced, that so far from any Director even wishing to influence the discretion of the *protégé* on whom he may have bestowed an appointment, the East India House authorities directly set their faces against a system fraught with injury to its victims.

It is always safe to take the advice of a Director, as he only gives it to serve the party, and never recommends inferior tradesmen. But the consequences of paying attention to the chicanery of the clerks and underlings at the

India House are as injurious as a blind adoption of the course recommended by the old friend.

There is yet another method by which youths intended for India are fitted out, and this, if possible, is even more objectionable than the others. The cadets at Addiscombe, and even the writers at Haileybury, are the principal victims of the vicious system; and it is no more than just to parents and guardians to warn them against countenancing its operation. The following is the *modus operandi*. As soon as a youth has entered upon his studies at either of the colleges, certain tailors and outfitters seek the honour of his acquaintance, and offer to supply him with clothes upon unlimited terms of credit, or lend him money at a long date, the simple condition being, that when he is preparing to proceed to India, the accommodating tradesman shall be entrusted with his equipment. When the time arrives for the youth's departure, he urges upon his relatives or custodians the employment of the outfitter in question, "*who is well known at the College, and is strongly recommended by all in India who have employed him*;" and these good people blindly assent. The money for the debt is not, of course, forthcoming; so the conscientious out-

fitter charges an extra price for many of the articles supplied, and frequently includes in the bill items that are *not* put up with the rest of the outfit, thus indemnifying himself for the earlier accommodation. The system is detestable, and obviously extremely injurious to the young men; but it is due to the officers of the College to state, that the practice is so far from having their sanction, that (at Addiscombe especially) if it be discovered that a youth has been borrowing money, he is liable to expulsion. The quack outfitters surreptitiously obtain access to the boys; for they are strictly forbidden the Colleges by the Principals, unless they bring letters from the parents or guardians of the youth.

Those who have to pay for the wardrobe and other articles of the young candidate for service in India will do well, therefore, to steadily refuse to patronize or employ those whom their *protégés* may recommend as the result of their College experience.

Having thus pointed out the rocks, shoals, and quicksands, which beset the purses of parents and others, we may be now expected to say a word regarding the course which should be pursued in fitting out a youth for India.

This is done in a few words. Go at once to one of the well-known and highly respectable houses; and closing the ear to all suggestions about cheapness, and the facility with which necessary articles may be obtained in India, supply your young friend with every item contained in the following list, and as many more as it may be in your power to give him. It is certain that, sooner or later, he will require each item we have specified:—

Equipment for a Civilian by Ship.

Forty-eight pairs cotton socks.
Twelve pairs silk socks.
Twelve pairs woollen socks.
Seventy-two shirts.
Twenty-four fine flannel waistcoats. See Note 1, p. 93.
Twenty-four pairs of calico drawers.
Two pair flannel drawers.
Forty-eight pocket handkfs.
Twenty-four fine cambric do.
Six black silk cravats.
Twelve pairs cotton gloves.
Twenty-four pairs kid gloves.
Four pairs braces.
Six pairs pyjamas.
Two pairs woollen pyjamas. See Note 2, p. 93.
One cotton dressing-gown.
One flannel dressing-gown.
One clothes bag.
One straw hat.
One cloth cap.
One cachmere jacket.
One pair cachmere trowsers.
Twelve pairs white trowsers for dress. See Note 3, p. 93.
Twelve pairs duck trowsers for riding.
Six pairs holland trowsers.
Twelve white jackets.
Twenty-four white waistcoats.
Six holland coats.
Six white linen coats. See Note 4, p. 93.
Six holland waistcoats.
Two pairs coloured trowsers.
One frock coat.
One shooting coat.
One dress coat.

Two dress waistcoats.
One pair dress trowsers.
Eight pairs sheets.
Eight pillow-cases.
Three blankets.
Two quilts.
Forty-eight towels, all linen.
One leather dressing-case.
Six tooth-brushes, good.
Two hair-brushes.
Two nail-brushes.
Two combs.
Tooth-powder and perfumery.
Two large sponges.
One bag, with needles, tapes, buttons, &c.
Shoe ribbon.
One leather writing-case, and supply of paper, pens, &c.
Two or three knives.
Two pairs dress shoes.
Two pairs dress boots.
Two pairs walking boots.
Two pairs walking shoes.
One pr. strong shooting boots.
One pair slippers.
One washstand to form table.
One couch or cot.
One foot-tub.
One chest of drawers.
One looking-glass.
One chair.
One cabin lamp.
Six pounds candles.
One tin can.
Floor-cloth or carpet for cabin.
Case of pistols.
Case containing spoons, knives and forks.
Double-barrelled fowling piece.
Shot or cartridge belt. See Note 6, p. 93.
Case of saddlery.

This equipment is also suited, with very little variation, for all civil appointments, whether clerical, legal, or mercantile.

Equipment for a Civilian by Overland Route.

Thirty-six pairs cotton socks.
Twelve pairs silk socks.
Twelve pairs woollen socks.
Thirty-six shirts.
Twenty-four fine flannel waistcoats. See Note 1, p. 93.
Twelve pairs calico drawers.
Two pairs flannel drawers.
Thirty-six pocket handkerfs.
Four black silk cravats.
Twelve pairs cotton gloves.
Twenty-four pairs kid gloves.
Four pairs braces.
Six pairs pyjamas.
Two pairs woollen pyjamas. See Note 2, p. 93.

One cotton dressing gown.
One flannel dressing gown.
One clothes bag.
One straw hat covered.
One cloth cap.
Twelve pairs white trowsers for dress. See Note 3, p. 93.
Twelve pairs white duck trowsers for riding.
Six pairs holland trowsers.
Six holland long coats.
Six white linen coats. See Note 4, p. 93.
Six holland waistcoats.
One dress coat.
One pair trowsers.
One dress waistcoat.
One frock coat.
Two pairs coloured trowsers.
One shooting coat.
Twelve white jackets.
Twelve white waistcoats.
Twenty-four towels, all linen.
One leather dressing-case.
Six good tooth-brushes.
Two hair brushes.
Two nail-brushes.
Two combs.
Tooth-powder and perfumery.
Two large sponges.
One bag, with needles, tapes, buttons, &c.
Shoe ribbon.
One leather writing-case.
Good supply of pens, ink, &c.
Two or three knives.
One pair dress shoes.
One pair dress boots.
Two pairs walking boots.
Two pairs walking shoes.
One pair strong boots.
One pair slippers.
One looking-glass.
Case of spoons, knives & forks.
Case of pistols.
Dble.-barrelled fowling-piece.
Shot or cartridge belt. See Note 6, p. 93.
Two overland regulation trunks. See Note 5, p. 93.
One bag for cabin.
Case of saddlery.

This equipment is also suited, with very little variation, for all civil appointments, whether clerical, legal, or mercantile.

Necessary Equipments for Infantry and Cavalry Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, by Ship.

Forty-eight prs. cotton socks.
Twelve pairs woollen socks.
Sixty shirts.
Twenty-four fine flannel waistcoats. See Note 1, p. 93.

Eighteen pairs calico drawers.
Two pairs flannel drawers.
Forty-eight pocket handkerfs.
Twelve fine cambric do.
Four black silk cravats.
Four military stocks.
Twelve pair cotton gloves.
Six pair military gloves.
Six pairs dress kid gloves.
Four pairs braces.
Six pairs pyjamas.
Two pairs woollen pyjamas. See Note 2, p. 93.
One cotton dressing gown.
One flannel dressing gown.
One clothes bag.
One straw hat covered.
One cloth cap.
One pair cachmere trowsers.
Two holland blouses.
Twelve pairs white dress trowsers. See Note 3, p. 93.
Twelve pairs white duck trowsers for riding.
Twelve white jackets.
Twelve white waistcoats.
Eight pairs sheets.
Eight pillow-cases.
Three blankets.
Two quilts.
Forty-eight towels.
One leather dressing-case.
Six tooth-brushes, good.
Two hair-brushes.
Two nail-brushes.
Two combs.
Tooth-powder, &c.
Two large sponges.
Bag, with needles, buttons, &c.
Shoe ribbon.
One leather writing-case.
Good supply of paper, pens, &c.
Two or three knives.
One pair dress shoes.
One pair dress boots.
Two pairs walking boots.
Two pairs walking shoes.
One pair shooting boots.
One pair slippers.
One washstand to form table.
One couch or cot.
One foot-tub.
One chest of bullock drawers.
One looking-glass.
One chair.
One cabin lamp.
Six pounds of candles.
One tin can.
Floor-cloth or carpet.
Case of spoons, knives & forks.
One case of pistols.
Dble.-barrelled fowling piece.
Shot or cartridge belt. See Note 6, p. 93.
Case of saddlery.
Two bullock trunks.

Equipment for Infantry and Cavalry Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons, by the Overland Route.

Thirty-six pairs cotton socks.
Twelve pairs woollen socks.
Thirty-six shirts.
Twenty-four fine flannel waistcoats. See Note 1, p. 93.
Twelve pairs calico drawers.
Two pairs flannel drawers.
Thirty-six pocket handkerfs.
Four black silk cravats.
Twelve pairs cotton gloves.
Four pairs military gloves.
Four military stocks.
Four pairs braces.
Six pairs pyjamas.
Two pairs woollen ditto. See Note 2, p. 93.
One dressing-gown.
One clothes bag.
One straw hat covered.
One cloth cap.
Two holland coats.
One shooting coat.
Two pairs holland trowsers.
Two pairs coloured trowsers.
Two holland waistcoats.
Twelve pairs white trowsers for dress. See Note 3, p. 93.
Twelve pairs white duck trowsers for riding.
Twelve white waistcoats.
Twelve white jackets.
Twenty-four towels.
One dressing-case, leather.
Six tooth-brushes, good.
Two hair-brushes.
Two nail-brushes.
Two combs.
Tooth-powder and perfumery.
Two large sponges.
Bag, with needles, buttons, &c.
Shoe ribbon.
Leather writing-case and stationery.
Two or three knives.
One pair dress shoes.
One pair dress boots.
Two pairs walking boots.
Two pairs walking shoes.
One pair shooting boots.
One pair slippers.
One looking-glass.
Case of spoons, knives and forks.
One case of pistols.
Fowling-piece, dble. barrelled.
Shot or cartridge belt. See Note 6, p. 93.
Two regulation overland trunks.
One bag for cabin.
Case of saddlery.

Military things same as by ship.

Note 1.—The woollen waistcoats most esteemed in India, and by far the most comfortable for wear in that climate, are Thresher's gauze. In India they cost about six rupees each, but in England probably not more than half that sum.

Note 2.—Few people think of taking woollen pyjamas to India, but we know, from experience, they are most useful and desirable.

Note 3.—Every article of this kind must be very securely sewed, and, indeed, made up in the strongest manner possible.

Note 4.—These coats, or tunics, which are something between a shooting coat and a surtout, are becoming very fashionable in the Presidencies, and will, in all probability, supersede the white jacket for out-door wear.

Note 5.—Let no one persuade you to take larger trunks than the regulation size, as it is never safe to do so; for although it often happens that you may pass much larger packages, it frequently occurs that the regulation size can be taken when the larger ones are left behind. See p. 110.

Note 6.—The spring cartridge belt lately invented by Parker Field, of Holborn, is especially valuable where sharp firing is necessary; and in India a life sometimes depends upon being quickly prepared with another shot.

The following Lists comprise all the military clothing and appointments that it is desirable for a young Cadet to take out with him:—

Military Clothing, &c. for an Engineer Cadet.

Full dress coattee.
Pair dress trowsers.
Blue cloth frock coat.
Undress jacket.
Pair undress trowsers.
Military cloak.
Full-dress cocked hat.
Feather for ditto.
Foraging cap, gold band.
Regulation sword.

Steel scabbard.
Sword knot.
Leather sword knot (undress).
Embroidered belt.
Crimson silk sash.
Pair rich gold epaulettes.
Pair shoulder scales for frock coat.
Pair shell jacket shoulder plates or scales.
Four military stocks.
Cloth for extra jacket.

Military Clothing, &c. for an Artillery Cadet.

Full dress coattee.
Pair dress trowsers.
Blue cloth frock coat.
Undress jacket.
Pair undress trowsers.
Military cloak.
Full dress cap.
Foraging cap, gold band.
Regulation sword.
Steel scabbard.
Sword knot.
Leather sword do. (undress.)
Buff shoulder belt with slings and plate.
Black sling belt and plate.
Crimson silk sash.
Pair rich gold epaulettes.
Pair shoulder scales for frock coat.
Pair shell jacket shoulder scales or plates.
Four military stocks.
Cloth for extra jacket.

Military Clothing, &c. for a Cavalry Cadet.

Blue cloth frock coat.
Undress jacket.
Pair regimental trowsers.
Undress chaco.
Foraging cap, silver band.
Cavalry sword.
Sword knot.
Leather sword knot (undress).
Set of undress belts, viz.—pouch belt, waist belt, sabretasche, &c.
Barrel sash; if for Bengal a gold girdle.
Pair plated scales.
Four military stocks.
Cavalry cloak.

Military Clothing, &c. for an Infantry Cadet.

Undress frock coat.
Shell jacket.
Pair regimental trowsers.
Regimental cloak.
Regulation full dress cap.
Foraging cap.
Regulation sword.
Waterproof sword bag.
Steel or brass scabbard, very useful, but not absolutely necessary.
Sword knot.
Buff shoulder belt.
Black sling belt.
Crimson silk sash.
Pair of skirt ornaments.
Pair gold epaulettes.
Pair frock shoulder scales.
Pair shell jackets shoulder cords.
Four military stocks.
Scarlet cloth for dress coattee
Gold lace for dress coattee.
Scarlet cloth or cachmere for extra shell jacket.
Blue cloth for regimental frock coat.
Kerseymere for regimental trowsers.

Military Clothing, &c. for an Assistant Surgeon.

Undress frock coat.
Shell jacket.
Pair regimental trowsers.
Regimental cloak.
Cocked hat.
Foraging cap.
Regulation sword.
Waterproof sword bag.
Sword knot.
Black sling belt.
Pair frock shoulder scales.
Pair shell jackets shoulder cords.
Two military stocks.

All military clothing and appointments should be packed in tin, to prevent damage.

ADDITIONAL ROUTES TO INDIA.

We have said that there are three ways of getting to India; but we took the precaution of adding that the route by the Red Sea admitted of a variety of means of travelling through Europe. The space assigned to this volume does not admit of our enumerating all the paths open to the curious traveller, but we may suggest the following as the most easy of adoption, and as embracing the greatest number of interesting places:—

Routes to India viâ the Continent of Europe and the Red Sea.

I.	II.	III.
London.	London.	London.
Boulogne.	Ostend.	Rotterdam.
Paris.	Antwerp.	Amsterdam.
Troyes.	Brussels.	Hanover.
Mulhouse.	Liege.	Berlin.
Basle.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Dresden.
Lucerne.	Cologne.	Prague.
Altorf.	The Rhine.	Ratisbon.
St. Gothard.	Strasburg.	Linz.
Bellenzona.	Basle.	Vienna.
Lago Maggiore.	Lucerne.	Gratz.

I.	II.	III.
Lugano.	Altorf.	Adelsberg.
Como.	St. Gothard.	Padua.
Bologna (or Genoa).	Bellenzona.	Venice.*
Padua.	Lago Maggiore.	Trieste (down the Adriatic).
Venice.	Lugano.	Ancona.
Rome.	Como.	Corfu.
Naples.	Milan.	Patras.
Ancona.	Parma.	Lepanto.
Corfu.	Bologna.	Corinth.
Patras.	Florence.	Egina.
Lepanto.	Leghorn.	Athens.
Corinth.	Rome.	Trieste.
Egina.	Naples.	Syra.
Athens.	Sicily.	Alexandria.
Trieste.	Malta.	
Syra.†	Alexandria.	
Alexandria.		

Or the traveller may go straight through France *viâ* the Seine and Rhone to Marseilles, thence to Genoa; but (after leaving Paris) until he reaches the coast of Italy, he will find little to interest him.

We have seen a great variety of extracts from the note-books, account-books, journals, and memoranda of persons who have proceeded by the above routes (varying them, perhaps, by going a few miles to the right or left to visit some particular town), and the conclusion we

* Hence the route to Rome may be adopted.

† Hence, if he has time, the traveller may pay a flying visit to Constantinople, returning to Syra.

come to is, that the expense to India overland, *any way and every way*, averages 150*l.*

The traveller should take sovereigns all the way. The bulk of his luggage must, of course, be sent to India *viâ* the Cape or the Red Sea, to await his arrival.

What amount of time may be consumed in any of the routes described above, must very much depend upon the traveller himself, setting aside the stoppages which hotel-keepers and postillions may contrive, or accident occasion. Passports are of course necessary on the routes, and it will certainly prove the saving of some time and much annoyance if they be procured in London of the ambassadors and ministers of the states through which the intending traveller may determine to pass. The offices of these functionaries are enumerated in the Appendix.

Assuming—which indeed is most frequently the case—that parties appointed to India are in too great a hurry to linger in Europe, or have already visited the most remarkable places on the route, the voyage by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, commonly called THE OVERLAND ROUTE, now becomes the object of their thoughts and attention. For the accomplishment of this trip the greatest facilities exist. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have a

fleet of magnificent vessels and various establishments which enable them to transport the traveller at the slightest conceivable trouble to himself from London to any part of the East. Perhaps the insertion of an abstract of their plans and arrangements will be the simplest way of putting the reader in possession of all the information he may require to enable him to avail himself of the Company's accommodations.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's lines of Steam Communication between England, and India, and China, viâ Egypt, commonly called the Overland Route.

"1st line.—England to Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong. From Southampton the 20th of the month.

"2d line.—England to Aden and Bombay. From Southampton, 3d of the month.

FIRST LINE.

England to Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, (*20th of every Month.*)

"The Company's steamers (vessels of about 1,500 tons and 450 horse-power) start from

Southampton on the 20th of every month, at two P.M.; and after calling at Gibraltar and Malta, and receiving at the latter place the mail of the 24th from England, brought from Marseilles to Malta by her Majesty's steamers, arrive at Alexandria in about sixteen days from Southampton.

"Passengers are conveyed through Egypt by the Transit Administration of his Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

"The mode of transit is as follows:—1st, Alexandria to Atfeh, a distance of forty-eight miles, by the Mahmoudieh canal, in large track boats, towed by a steam-tug, or by horses.

2d. From Atfeh, at the junction of the canal with the Nile, to Boulac (the port of Cairo), a distance of 120 miles, by the river Nile, in steamers.

"3d. Cairo to Suez, a distance of about seventy miles, across the desert: this part of the journey is performed in carriages.

"The entire journey from Alexandria to Suez is performed with ease in about sixty hours, including a night's rest at Cairo, and a sufficient time for refreshment and repose at the central station between Cairo and Suez.

"The following are extracts from the tariff of the Transit Administration:—

"'Passengers are furnished with three meals per diem, during the time they are *en route*, free of charge, but their expenses at hotels must be defrayed by themselves, as also wines, beer, &c., during their entire transit.

"'The portmanteaux, trunks, carpet-bags, &c., of the passengers, must bear the name and destination of the owners, such inscription to be legible and well secured.

"'On the arrival of each steamer, the officer of the Administration will attend to receive the luggage of passengers.

"'The Administration will not be responsible for any loss or damage of luggage, nor for unavoidable detention.

"'The Administration will at all times endeavour to employ the easiest means of conveyance, such as donkey chairs, &c., for invalids and sick persons.'.

"On arriving at Suez, passengers embark on board one of the Company's steamers for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta (vessels of about 1,800 tons and 500 horse-power), which start from Suez about the 10th of every month, call first at Aden, where they coal, and transfer passengers and mails for Bombay to the Honourable East India Company's steamers; the steamer then proceeds to Ceylon, arriving there

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in about seventeen days, at Madras in about twenty-two days, and at Calcutta in about twenty-seven days from Suez, including all stoppages.

"Passengers for Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, leave the main line at Ceylon, and there embark in one of the Company's branch steamers (vessels of about 1,000 tons and 300 horse-power), and which arrive at Penang in about six days, at Singapore in about nine days, and at Hong Kong in about sixteen days from Ceylon, including all stoppages.

"The length of time, therefore, of the voyage to India and China by the Overland Route, is as follows:—

"England to Bombay	35 days
Ceylon	40 „
Madras	45 „
Calcutta	48 „
Penang	46 „
Singapore	49 „
Hong Kong	56 „

SECOND LINE.

England to Aden and Bombay, (3d of every Month.)

"A second line of the Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 3d of every month, for Gibraltar and Malta, where the passen-

gers and mails are transferred to their steamer, 'Ariel,' for Alexandria.

"On arriving at Suez, passengers embark on board the Honourable East India Company's steamers for Bombay: the length of passage from England to Bombay is about thirty-five days.

"The dates of the departure of the Company's steamers from the several intermediate ports, are about as follows:—

First Line.

"Outwards from Gibraltar	25th	of the month.
Malta	31st	„
Suez	10th	„
Aden	16th	„
Ceylon (Galle)	28th	„
Madras	1st	„
Penang	3d	„
Singapore	6th	„

Second Line.

Outwards from Gibraltar	9th	„
Malta	14th	„
Suez (Hon. East India Company's steamer)	25th	„
Aden	30th	„

THE RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

"Passengers for Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, are

booked through at the Company's office, including expenses of transit.

"Passengers for Bombay are booked only as far as they are conveyed by the Company's steamers, but the cost of the passage throughout will be found in the table below.

"The rates of passage money have been lately greatly reduced, and are—

From England to	Aden.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Calcutta.
For a gentleman	£77	113	118	127
a lady	82	122	127	136
a gentleman and his wife, a whole cabin throughout	214	290	299	317
Children with their parents—				
5 years, and under 10	50	65	70	80
2 " 5	35	45	50	60
Not exceeding 2 years	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Servants—				
European Female. .	37	46	52	62
" Male . .	35	44	50	60
Native Female. .	30	32	38	44
" Male . .	26	28	34	40

From England to	Bombay.	Penang.	Singapore.	Hong Kong.
For a gentleman	£107	134	142	165
a lady	112	143	152	175
a gentleman and his wife, a whole cabin throughout		332	350	396
Children with their parents—				
5 years, and under 10		70	75	85
2 „ 5		50	55	65
Not exceeding 2 years		Free.	Free.	Free.
Servants—				
European Female. .		52	57	67
„ Male . .		50	55	65
Native Female. .		39	44	49
„ Male . .		35	40	45

"These rates will be proportionately increased according to the class of accommodation required.

"The above rates include transit through Egypt, stewards' fees, and table, wines, &c., for first-class passengers. Bedding, linen, and all requisite furniture, is provided in the steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants.

"For large families an allowance will be made in the foregoing rates.

BAGGAGE.

"First-class passengers are allowed, in the Company's steamers only, on either side of the Isthmus, 3 cwt. of personal baggage free of freight, and children and servants 1½ cwt. each. And passengers will please to take note, that the Company cannot engage to take any excess of baggage over that quantity, unless shipped at Southampton three days before starting, and freight paid thereon.

"All baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing, except carpet-bags, or hat-boxes. All other baggage received on board on the day of sailing will be considered as extra baggage, and charged freight as such. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaux, are allowed in the cabins of the Company's steamers.

"The charge for conveyance of extra baggage, should there be room in the vessel, will be 2*l.* per cwt. between Suez and India, and 1*l.* per cwt. between England and Alexandria.

"Passengers will have to pay the Egyptian Transit Company, in Egypt, 16*s.* per cwt. for conveyance of baggage through, should it exceed, for first-class passengers, 2 cwt., and children and servants 1 cwt. No package of bag-

gage should exceed 80 lbs. weight, and the best dimensions are, length, 2 ft. 3 in.; breadth, 1 ft. 2 in.; depth, 1 ft. 2 in.*

"Every package of baggage should have the owner's name and place of destination distinctly painted upon it in white letters.

"Passengers taking parcels or articles of merchandise in their baggage, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs authorities, and of detention for freight by the Company's agents.

PASSENGERS FOR BOMBAY.

"As the Company do not book the whole way to Bombay, it is well that passengers should know that they will find no difficulty, or inconvenience, in securing the passage on, after leaving the Company's ships. If they proceed by the 1st line (20th of every month), they have merely to pay on board the Honourable East India Company's steamers at Aden, for the passage from Aden to Bombay. If they proceed by the 2d line (3d of the month), they will have to pay for the transit through Egypt, on arriving at Alexandria; and on

* The regulation trunks for the transit through Egypt, and for the cabins of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, are manufactured by Thresher and Glenny, Strand.

arriving at Suez, will have to pay on board the Honourable East India Company's steamers there for their passage from Suez to Bombay.

"The expenses of transit through Egypt are as under :—

TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION TARIFF.

From Alexandria to Suez, and vice versa, in Vans across the Desert.

A lady	£12
A gentleman	12
A child above ten years	12
„ of five years, and under ten	8
„ of two „ five	6
„ under two years	free.
A European female servant	10
A European man servant, or mechanic	8
A native female servant	8
A native man servant, on a dromedary or donkey	4

"The Honourable East India Company's rates of passage money are as under:—

Suez to Bombay.

For a gentleman	£55	0	0
„ lady	60	0	0

Aden to Bombay.

For a gentleman	£27	10	0
„ lady	30	0	0

"The addition of the rate from Aden to Bombay (should the passenger proceed by the

1st line, 20th of the month), to the rate charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company from England to Aden, will give the whole expense of the passage from England to Bombay; and in the case of a passenger proceeding by the 2d line (3d of the month), the addition of 40*l.* (the Company's rate to Alexandria) to the transit rate, and the Honourable East India Company's charge from Suez to Bombay, will also give the total amount of passage money. The Company's offices in England are, chief office, Leadenhall-street, London; branch office, No. 57, High-street, Southampton.

"The Company do not hold themselves liable for any damage or loss of baggage, nor for delays arising from accident or from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from circumstances connected with the employment of the vessels in her Majesty's mail service."

The names of the Company's Agents are given in the Appendix.

ANOTHER ROUTE.

There is another method by which the voyage to Alexandria may be varied, under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. That accommodating association, for the

consideration of the ordinary passage money to Alexandria, will allow passengers to proceed by one of their weekly packets from Southampton to Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar; at which latter place the steamer on the Indian line will take them up and convey them to Alexandria. Thus a party leaving Southampton at 3 P.M. on a Thursday, reaches Oporto on the following Monday, excepting in the winter months, or during threatening weather, when the steamer enters Vigo Bay, where the mails are landed from the packets, and forwarded to Oporto.

The beauty of the bay of Vigo will command the admiration of the visitor, but there is nothing in the interior of the town to make it worth while to land here even for an hour. It is inferior to any of the other sea-port towns in Portugal.

Oporto, on the other hand, has many points of attraction. There are a couple of respectable hotels in the town, kept by Englishwomen, numerous fine buildings, churches, fountains, an opera-house, and a busy and picturesque population. The scenery in the neighbourhood is beautiful, affording many opportunities for pleasant rides, while the river Douro presents temptations to those who are fond of river

travelling, rowing, or yachting. A week may be passed at Oporto pleasantly and profitably, and at the end of that period the next steamer arrives, and bears you to Lisbon. Here another week may most agreeably be passed; indeed, Lisbon will be worth a longer stay, if the visitor has the advantage of having letters of introduction to any of the mercantile houses, or can speak the language of the country. The next call of the steamer may be taken advantage of to convey you to Cadiz; thence to Seville, when all has been seen that Cadiz has to offer. From Seville, the weekly steamer will convey parties to Gibraltar, where the Alexandria steamer picks them up, and conveys them to Egypt.

LIFE AT THE PRESIDENCIES.

WHATEVER may be the condition of life of the passenger to India (other than a cadet), he is recommended to betake himself, as soon as he arrives, to one of the hotels at Calcutta, or the hotel or club at Madras, or the hotel at Bombay, unless he has friends upon the spot prepared to receive him into their dwellings. Cadets are usually received by the "Superintendent of Cadets," who will provide them with quarters in the barracks, and direct their future operations until they are appointed to particular regiments and directed to join.

The moment a new arrival puts his foot ashore, and often before he leaves the vessel, he will be assailed with importunate entreaties for the honour of his countenance, or pressing offers of service, from harpies and vagabonds of all classes, in the character of *sircars*, *baboos*, *purvoes*, *dubashes* (so many names for *commissionaires*, or stewards), *khetmutghars*, *khansumahs* (valets and butlers),—each of whom has a

packet of characters from a whole array of previous masters, and volubly describes his own virtues, and the vices of other competitors:—*ex. gr.*

"Master want very good servant—very best khetmutghar? I am master's slave—I know every thing. Better you not trust other fellow. That Balloo one very rascal—him too muchee rogue—master's servant finè character got—"

"Go to——"

"Certainly, master;—what masters order must be do. Master come militry service, or civil service? Militry, must be general soon. Civil got, then soon make judge."

"Don't bother!"

"I think master must be governor's relation—got same face—only master more handsomer. See my character, Sahib?"

Or—

"Suppose you want money, sare; I can give plenty. Never mind for repay. All things I get for master—only want your honour's favour."

Flattering as all this may be to one's self-love, it would be the height of absurdity to give the slightest heed to it. When ashore, the landlord of the hotel, the steward of the club, or

the head man of business of your host, will see that the needful is done in respect to getting your baggage landed, and hiring a personal attendant, without the intervention of any of these officious candidates for your smiles.

The first step, after being duly installed in a domicile, is to get your foul linen washed. This operation is performed in India by Dhobees, or washer*men*, who charge by the hundred pieces for the first batch; and are subsequently paid, if retained, by the month. Their wages average five rupees (ten shillings) per mensem for a single man. To do them justice, they belabour the linen until it is thoroughly depurated, and bring it home blanched to a degree of whiteness unknown in England; but their *modus operandi*, consisting in thumping the saturated clothes upon a flat stone, or thrashing them with clubs, makes sad havoc with buttons (especially if the clothes have been made at a *cheap* outfitter's); and they evince but little skill in *getting up* the delicate *et ceteras* of a lady's equipment. Let the tailor or the *ayah* (lady's maid) carefully inspect the clothes when the *dhobee* brings them home. Accidental exchanges of linen are not unfrequently made by the *dhobees*, in the multiplicity of their undertakings: it will be well, therefore, to inspect

the mark upon each article before the washerman is paid for his labour. And, here it may not be amiss to suggest, that every article be marked *in England*, with the owner's name in indelible ink, in preference to the system of using silk or cotton initials or names, which are *easily picked out.*

To feel oneself a stranger in a strange land, is so repugnant to the social nature of an Englishman, that to set about forming acquaintances is one of the earliest objects to which a person directs his attention on his arrival in India. If he has brought with him letters of introduction, he proceeds to deliver them—if not, he must be content to restrict his social circle to the guests at the *table d'hôte* of the hotel, or the members of his mess.

Twenty years ago, letters of introduction were indispensable to persons going to India: without them no man could make sure of a roof over his head until he had joined his corps. At present, they answer no other purpose than the procuring the passenger an invitation to dinner, and not always even that. Let no man count upon them as strengthening his interest at head-quarters, unless they are addressed by potent directors, or ministers of state to functionaries who have something to

hope for from those Home authorities. By the rules of the services, *employés* of all kinds must go through a certain routine, which occupies from two to four years; and by the time that probationary period has expired, the influential authority from whom something was expected, has, in all probability, returned to England. Talent and merit are the best passports to advancement; but a man will be none the worse off for having relations and connexions in India. Nepotism flourishes there as elsewhere.

No rule can be laid down in respect to the calling upon the principal personages at a presidency or station, for each locality has its peculiar usage. At Calcutta the stranger makes the first call; at Bombay the resident hospitably calls at the hotel to welcome the (by letter introduced) stranger.

Once fairly settled—and a very few days suffice for that purpose—the *novus homo* will do wisely to engage a Moonshee or Pundit, and apply himself to the study of the vernacular languages. Hindostanee and Bengallee are the most profitable studies at Calcutta; Hindostanee and Mahrattee, or Guzerattee, at Bombay; the Tamil and Malabar languages at Madras.

The climate of India compels people to pass by far the greater portion of their time within

doors; but early in the morning and late in the evening abundant exercise may be taken, and the pleasure of society be enjoyed as extensively as in England. Dinner parties, quadrille and polka *soirées*, the billiard or card table, occasional concerts, and amateur dramatic performances, are the order of the evening at all the presidencies. It is also much the custom to breakfast with one's friends, and part of the mornings may be advantageously and agreeably passed at the reading-rooms of the Asiatic Societies and public libraries, (where all the local journals and the latest newspapers and periodicals from England are taken in,) the supreme courts of judicature, the public auction-rooms, &c. During the races at the presidencies, (which last a fortnight in the cold season,) there is much delightful exercise and excitement in the morning, and considerable amusement at the race lotteries in the evening.

The hospitalities of the Government-houses at the three Presidencies are extended to all persons in the public service, to the merchants, the bar, the attorneys, &c. It is only necessary that eligible gentlemen should call upon the aide-de-camp, and enter their names in the "Government house visitor's list," or leave their cards. Some Governors have certain appointed

days for the reception of gentlemen at breakfast. The opportunity is a good one for becoming personally known to the head of the Government, and should not be neglected.

Of the expenses of a Presidency life it is not very easy to convey an accurate idea, since so much depends upon the wants or habits of the residents. It is, however, fair to the Government to say, that every one in its service may, with well-regulated economy, *subsist* upon his pay; but the subordinate grades cannot possibly do more. Take the lowest imaginable scale of gentlemanlike existence—

	Rupees.	
Rent of a small house, or share of one . .	30	per mensem.
Meat, bread, vegetables, tea, coffee, butter, spices	30	„
Servants, including a cook, khitmutghar, or boy, dhobee, bheestie (or water-carrier), and matey, or mussalchee, (sweeper, lamplighter, &c.)	20	„
Keep of a pony, and horsekeeper's wages .	20	„
Wine, beer, and brandy	20	„
Clothes	15	„
Sundries	20	„
	Rs. 155	

This is assuredly the *minimum* expenditure: and this allows nothing for furnishing a house, nor for the purchase of a pony, or a palankeen, or a tent, all of which, we have already said, should

be contrived for a young man by his relatives and friends before his departure for India.

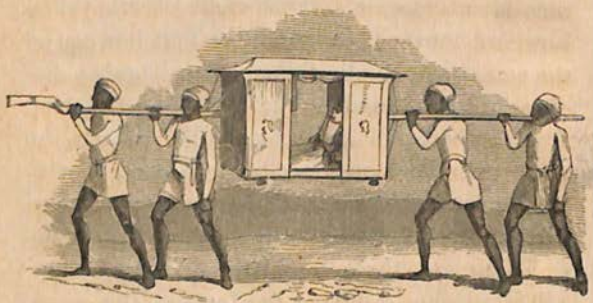
The period having arrived when the young civilian is qualified to commence his duties, or the young ensign has been posted to a regiment, arrangements must be made for departure, and this brings us to a few words on

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

It appears to be now a settled thing that India shall enjoy the advantage of a railway, at least along one important line of country, and in process of time the whole empire will doubtless be intersected by those extraordinary channels of intercourse. Some eight or ten years, however, must elapse before the first line can be opened to the public for any considerable distance, and meanwhile the methods of getting from one part of India to another, which the Europeans have necessarily been content with for the last fifty years, (in addition to the steamboat of modern times,) will continue the vogue.

There are three popular modes of accomplishing long distances in India:—the *dawk*, or palankeen, the boat, and the march on horseback. The first is the most rapid because it is continuous, the second is the most economical, and the third the most agreeable.

Dawk (or *post*) travelling is, from its costliness—about a shilling a mile—a luxurious description of transit which the cadet can seldom enjoy. The civilian, however, (unless he be a Bengal officer proceeding to the north-west, in which case he will go by a river-steamer as far as Allahabad, at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna,) invariably adopts this plan of reaching his station. He first of all purchases a palankeen, an oblong litter, six feet long and four feet high, opening at the sides, lined with cushioning of leather, silk, damask, or chintz, having a shelf at one end, and a support for the feet.



Into this, on the shelf, he places a few books, biscuits, a bottle of brandy, and a tumbler, his cigar-case, and such other little matters as may be required at a moment, or may help to while

away the tedium of the journey. A line to the Postmaster-General, or (if he be in the Mofussil) to the Postmaster, three or four days in advance, according to the length of the journey to be undertaken, ensures the appointment of bearers and relays of bearers to his final destination. The bearers are eight or twelve in number, according to the necessity there may be for great expedition. In addition to the bearers, (called *hammals*, at Bombay,) the Postmaster provides *banghy-burdars* and *mussauls** (mussaul-*chees* in the East), the former of whom carry the light baggage of the traveller, packed in tin or cane boxes, called *pettarahs*.* Payment of the dawk charges for the entire distance is invariably made beforehand, and, in addition to the actual expense, a deposit is required on account of possible demurrage on the journey. This latter sum, however, is restored to the traveller at the termination of his journey, if, on the production of his *chellaun*, or way-bill, it appears that he has not exceeded the stoppages for which he had previously stipulated.

The rate of dawk travelling is, on an average, three miles and a half per hour. Each relay of

* These may be procured in England, and will be found useful in ship cabins, or for the transport of baggage across the desert.

bearers runs for about two hours, the four who actually bear the palankeen being relieved every ten minutes by the four who run with them. At the end of each stage the bearers look for some little gratuity in addition to what they receive (or are supposed to receive) from the State, and it is customary to give them half a rupee. This, in a journey from Calcutta to Ferozepore, increases the expense by about eighty or ninety rupees (8*l.* or 9*l.*). The traveller is recommended, before he starts, to provide himself with a little bag of eight-anna or half-rupee pieces, for it is very rare that the bearers have any change. They are as badly off as British cabmen in that respect; and as many of the relays will be found by the roadside, at given points, remote from "the busy haunts of men," it will be difficult to obtain small coin from other parties.

Dawk-travelling is easy, safe, and, to many persons, very agreeable. Those who can read or sleep in a palankeen find it a mode of travelling far preferable to any other. At every fifteen miles, or so, along the roads most frequented, there are bungalows,* erected by the

* Cottages upon a ground-floor, consisting generally of two or three apartments, with bathing rooms and cooking houses attached.

Government for public convenience, where you may stop and breakfast, dine, or sup *ad libitum*, and enjoy the luxury of a cold bath. There are two servants at each bungalow; and as their tenure of office, and the receipt of an occasional gratuity, depends upon their civility and attention, they are generally found extremely assiduous.

It is quite unnecessary to carry fire-arms or any other weapon in the palankeen for purposes of personal protection. Dawk-travelling is so perfectly safe that ladies frequently adopt that mode of joining their husbands and friends at great distances, and there is not an instance upon record of the trip being attended with disagreeable consequences. If the confinement by day and night is found irksome, the traveller can alight and walk ahead of the palankeen early in the morning and late in the evening; and, should the mid-day heat be found disagreeable, it will be advisable to arrange for halting for six hours (say from nine A.M. until three P.M.) in one of the bungalows.

Boat-travelling in India may be effected in the west by hiring a *pattamar*, or native vessel, of about 120 tons burthen or less, fitting up *the* cabin at the stern, and carrying provisions for the voyage. Officers and gentlemen

proceeding to stations on the Malabar coast, or the coasts of Guzerat and Cutch, who may not from circumstances obtain passages in the occasional steamers, adopt this mode of travelling, and find it economical, if not always comfortable. In the eastern part of India, Bengal particularly, boats may be hired by the day or for the whole trip, unless parties are in a condition to engage passages in the river steamers, which proceed every ten days, or thereabouts, to Allahabad. Expedition and perfect freedom from all the trouble of purveyance are the equivalents of the price paid for a cabin or a berth in the steamers;* but officers who are in no particular hurry to join their stations, and are allowed a certain sum for boat-carriage for a given number of weeks, prefer the independence of the *budgerow*, a large and commodious barge with two cabins, water-closet, lockers, &c. Accompanied by a servant (*khetmutghar*), a bearer, and a cook, two officers can very conveniently share one of these large boats, and make the trip exceedingly pleasant. Such provisions as milk, eggs, fowls, vegetables, rice,

* Some of these conveyances consist of two vessels—a steamer and a flat; the former acting as a tug, the latter being exclusively devoted to the accommodation of passengers.

&c. may be obtained at the villages on the banks of the river, but all other commissariat supplies should be laid in at the Presidency. We allude to such matters as wines, brandy, bottled ale, hams, cheese, pickles, preserves, sauces, potted meats, and fish; preserved meats and soups, bottled fruits, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, &c.—not forgetting a small medicine-chest. A well-filled canteen, procured from a first-rate outfitter, will be found of inestimable utility in these river trips (as well as in the pattamars); and if the traveller has a small bachelor's-kitchen with him, he will not regret the money that it may have cost him in England. When the wind is dead ahead, the smoke from the cooking apparatus of the boatmen is not agreeable;—a kitchen of the kind we have referred to will then be found very serviceable. In rainy weather, when open fires are not easily kept alive, it will likewise prove of great utility.

When the wind is unfavourable, or the banks are not advantageous for tracking, or the budgerow reaches a spot remarkable for natural or architectural beauties or curiosities, or for the abundance of game in its vicinity, the vessel can be *luggaoed* (moored or made fast), and the passengers can ramble ashore. If sport be their

object, let them especially remember that the destruction of pea-fowl or monkeys, or injury to a cow, is particularly revolting to the prejudices of natives, and may have serious results. Let them also be wary of approaching natives at their meals, or polluting the entrance to temples with their boots. The natives are prompt to resent outrages upon their superstitions, and the Government invariably espouses their cause in any misunderstandings that may arise.

The third method of travelling in India, *marching*, is the least costly, and the best preparative for the duties of a soldier.

No separate modes of conveyance—and consequently none of the articles especially adapted to them and unsuitable for other purposes—are here required.

A tent, a bullock-hackery, or cart, for the carriage of the tent and heavy baggage, two or three coolies or lascars who can carry light baggage and pitch the tent, a pony or horse for the traveller's own use, make up, with the personal servants of the officer, a sufficient establishment for the journey. The time for marching is very early in the morning before daybreak, the tent being sent on ahead to be pitched at any given point in readiness for the arrival of the officer.

The stage generally occupies about twelve miles. Were an officer alone and well mounted, he could, of course, accomplish more than this, but, with his baggage and establishment, a longer march is scarcely feasible. Starting at four or five in the morning, the ground is reached at eight or nine, and the traveller finds his bivouac for the day arranged in a picturesque locality, beneath the umbrageous banyan tree, or in the heart of a mango-grove skirting the highroad. Having, through the instrumentality of his bearer (or *mussaulchee* in the west, *matey* in the peninsula), enjoyed a cool bath, showered over him from earthen chatties (globular porous pots), the officer takes his breakfast, which his butler has been meanwhile preparing, and then arranges his pastime for the day. If the tent be pitched in a good sporting locality, the fowling-piece or the rifle supplies a few hours' entertainment, and probably adds to the luxury of the traveller's table; for game in India does not require to be killed many hours before it is eaten—the climate does all that time effects in Europe in imparting a *high* flavour to game.

Of the *agrémens* of the country during a march, a very pleasing poetical account was given a few years since by a writer so little

known to the public, that in offering it here we may almost be said to publish it for the first time :—

A DAY IN THE DISTRICT.

Morning March in the Jungles.

PART I.

Awake, awake, the stars are bright,
That tell how wanes the Indian night!
Awake, awake, the dusty band
Of menials all in order stand;
Their snowy vests and turbans trim
Shine through the morning twilight dim;
The fragrant coffee steaming stands
While dimly burn the expiring brands;
And ere the rising of the sun,
Our morning's march must be begun!
The hasty toilette briefly made,
The heart's devotions duly paid,
Our sheltering Camp we leave behind,
Across the neighbouring plain to wind:
The docile elephant has knelt!
We mount, and through the jungly belt
We wend our way.—The morning mist,
Ere by the risen sun-beams kissed,
Hovering o'er stream, and field, and ground,
Like a soft veil clothes all around!
See, where its fleecy skirts repose!
How like a wide-spread lake it shows!
The stately trees of stature proud
Scarce lift their heads above its shroud!

Through the low jungle, far outspread,
The elephant, with stately tread,
Clears us a path, while from each spray
The dew, in showers, is swept away.

Deep in the forest's inmost dells
The fair Mimosa safely dwells;
Her tender stems, from night's repose,
Half shrinkingly their leaves unclose,
Yet well her thorny boughs defy
The chance of passing injury.
Now, from the closely matted screen
Of twining flowers, and creepers green,
And thickly overhanging boughs,
The butterflies and birds arouse.

What passed us, like a meteor, by,
Glowing beneath the reddening sky?
'Twas the wild peacock, quick upspringing,
His shrill note through the clear air ringing:
And hark! that gentle, "low, sweet song."
'Tis from the forest dove!
Among the branches all day long
He tells his tale of love.
Look at the parrots' countless flight!
Green as the tint of emerald bright!
Now in a chattering flock they rise,
Now scattered, for each straggler flies.
Now to the verdant tree returned,
Their hue may scarcely be discerned.
Oh! give me ever thus to see
Earth's creatures in their liberty!
Not pent in gloomy, noisome cell,
Their width of circuit scarce an ell,
Existing in a loathly lair,
And wretched made—that man may stare!

And now, the jungly passage o'er
A glassy nullah lies before!
And see you, from its farther side,
The dark canoe approaching glide.

A simple bark ! one hallowed tree
Affords its whole machinery !
For oar and helm, this little raft
Has but one polished bamboo shaft !
The swarthy steersman, silent standing,
Propels his vessel to the landing,
Then Charon-like, conveys us o'er
And lands us on the neighbouring shore.

'Tis there our Arab steeds are staid'
Beneath the banian's spreading shade,
And pleasant is it, side by side,
Along the wide midaun to ride,
Brightly the fields around us smile,
Green as our own dear emerald isle !
And o'er each low hut's drooping eaves
The wreathing cuddoo spreads its leaves,
Within whose wide, refreshing screen
The golden flowers profuse are seen.
Here vegetation crowns a soil
That scarcely asks the labourer's toil,
And here the richest trees are growing,
The fairest flowers unheeded blowing.
Erect and tall, the stately palm
Looks down upon the landscape calm !
The clustering bamboo's feathery shoots
Spring from a hundred knotted roots ;
Hark ! from the silvery peepul trees
A ceaseless murmuring like the breeze !
Here the fantastic banian springs,
On every side his arms he flings ;
His pendent roots and clustering stems
Are studded thick with blossomed gems,
Which from a thousand twining flowers
Enwreathe his columned trunks with bowers,

Amidst whose soft and shady cells
The fair Dhatura hangs her bells.

But speed we on! the sun is high,
And see! our tents before us lie!
Pitched in the spreading mangoes near,
The mid-day heat we need not fear,
Beneath that sheltering canopy
How swiftly will the hours glide by!
The book, the pen, the pencil's art,
The intercourse of heart with heart,
All, all, will wing the time away,
Until the closing of the day.

PART II.

A Day in Camp.

Oh, pleasant, pleasant are the hours
We pass within these forest bowers!
And pleasant is the mango shade,
Wherein our bustling camp is staid!
And pleasant is it, as we sit,
T' indulge the idly rhyming fit;
And tell the loved ones far away,
How glides along the Indian day.
Come with me to our forest home!
With many a charm 'tis gilt;
Nor change we, wheresoe'er we roam,
The home within us built;
Are not all places where we rove,
Brightened alike by mutual love?
Is not maternal Nature there,
Greeting us with her aspect fair?
In every spot, can we not lift
The meek petition?—Blending

With thanks, for "every perfect gift,"
The Source of Good is lending?
While yet the mid-day sun is high,
Within the tent our tasks we ply;
The crowded table, thickly strewed
With paper, book, and pen,
Says, that there dwells in this abode
The busiest of men!
'Tis here the white-robed village chief
Obsequious comes to tell his grief;
The Moslem Moonshee, seated low,
With busy look and gathered brow,
Full of th' important part he bears,
The Persian document prepares.
But, when the sultry noon is o'er,
A pleasant seat is ours,
When, near the mango-shaded door,
We pass the varied hours.
Sit by me here—look all around—
And say, if 'tis not fairy ground?
The vista's long and lofty shade
Opens upon the sunny glade,
Showing the "fields of living green,"
And shadowy thicket's tangled screen.
In scarlet vest, the gay Surwar
Comes swiftly riding from afar,
And, as from milk-white steed he springs,
With low salaam his message brings.
And see, where pass a loaded train
Of cattle, bearing precious grain;
Sober their pace, their colour dun,
They seem no children of the sun!
Not so their drivers,—men who wear
The aspect of the mountaineer;
With jocund laugh and ready tongue,
The tasselled horn beside them slung,

Prepared alike for war or trade,
With matchlock, sword, and shield arrayed.
But hark! a song of merry cheer,
And bells, and drums, and horns, I hear!
Yet, from amidst this joyous show,
There bursts a sound of female woe.
In palanquin of crimson dye,
Close veiled from every curious eye,
The wailing bride they homeward bear;
And will she meet with comfort there?
Alas! not here does woman know
Domestic love's unclouded glow!
The husband is not here, the friend
Who loves, and loves her to the end!
And without *this*, life's fragrant lamp—
How dull were e'en the joyous camp!

PART III.

Evening in the Village.

Quickly the evening sun descends,
And now, a tempered radiance lends:
Forth let us hie, for evening's light
Discloses here a glorious sight.
The everlasting hills are there!
The Himalayan heights laid bare.
Creation's diadem! how bright
The snowy peaks, and dazzling light!
Like those fair hills the Pilgrims viewed
By Faith's far-piercing eye,
Serene in lofty solitude
Th' untrodden summits lie!
Now sit we by the glassy tank,
Upon its green and sloping bank;

And watch the herd of cattle grey
Sweep by us, in their long array.
See! India's dark, but graceful daughters,
With well-poised pitchers come;
Place on their heads the load of waters,
And lightly bear it home!
Look at that lightning-smitten tree,
With branches white and bare;
The vulture's watch-tower, there sits he,
And scents his prey from far;
Then, spreading wide his dusky wings,
From the seared bough he screaming springs.
Now, as night opes her starry eyes,
Come forth ten thousand glittering flies,
Like floating stars around us play,
And sparkle on the bamboo spray.
But, as our steps we homeward turn,
We see the evening watch-fires burn,
And from the camp-illumined tent,
A long, low line of light is sent.
The red blaze shines on many a group,
As round their fires they eager stoop;
On each bronzed form and glittering eye
The lights and shadows strongly lie,
Each party busy to prepare—
Day's labours o'er—their evening fare.
And now the varied day is spent,
Return we to our cheerful tent;
There will we talk of bygone times,
Send back our thoughts to western climes,
And deem that distant home is near,
And wish the absent loved ones here,
And then, in fond and thankful prayer,
Commit them to our Father's care.

LIFE AT AN OUT-STATION.

As there are no barracks for officers or quarters for civilians at any of the stations in India, although the *men* of the regiments are duly provided with habitations, the usual course adopted by a new arrival is either to purchase or to hire a *bungalow* (a building of one—the ground—floor, raised upon a terrace four feet high), or to erect one in conjunction with another individual. Hospitality at these out-stations is the rule of life. A youth, therefore, is at no loss for shelter for the first few days or weeks of his appearance. If he be an ensign, some kindly brother-officer at once gives him house-room until he can select a suitable dwelling for himself in the cantonment; and if he be a writer, ten to one but he has been invited, when studying at the Presidency, to take up his abode with one of the superior functionaries pending his own arrangements.

For the purchase of a bungalow, few officers, at the outset of their career, have the necessary

means; and, though *accommodation* is often easily procurable from money-lenders, or time may be given.. by the vendor, we do not think that it is a measure by any means to be recommended. Stations are frequently abandoned by the Government from considerations of policy, or because of the insalubrity of a cantonment. Or, if they be retained, the officers of succeeding regiments may prefer renting the dwellings of their predecessors, and may not regularly pay their rent, which involves trouble to the landlord and frequent disputes; or they may wish to build bungalows for themselves. The only argument in favour of possessing a permanent house of one's own is, that an inducement is afforded for laying out money upon it, and "*making it comfortable*"—a consideration which is more than counterbalanced by the contingencies to which reference has been made.

It is, therefore, the most prudent course to rent a bungalow, and share the accommodation and the expense of living in it with some gentleman of congenial habits and corresponding means. Very little furniture is necessary—in fact, not more should be possessed by the *military* occupants than will suffice to stock a couple of tents, for an officer never knows when he may be ordered to march. As there

is generally a mess in every regiment at which the officers dine and take tiffin, the household stock of the bungalow may fairly be limited to (for *each* officer)—

A camp table.
A camp chair.
A charpoy, or cot (made in the country).
A breakfast table equipment.
A dressing-table ditto.
Bullock trunks and Pettarahs for the deposit and conveyance of clothes.

All which are included in the canteens procurable at the out-fitters.

These articles, with the saddlery, writing-desk, dressing-case, sword and belts, hat-boxes, copper basin (*chillumchee* or *ghindee*), and other affairs of immediate utility, with a couple of cotton carpets, which answer the purpose of covering an officer's property on the line of march, will sufficiently occupy every available nook in the house. A civilian, more assured of a permanent residence at a station, may be less scrupulous about laying out money or establishing an elegant and comfortable dwelling for himself.

Life at an out-station—the interior—"up the country"—the *Mofussil* (they are synonymous terms)—is not without its charms, especially if

the residents are fond of sport, and happen to be in a good sporting district. Much of the sociability of "the station," as every place beyond the Presidencies is called, depends upon the example of the acknowledged heads of society. If the chief civil officer, and the military commandant, are gay, cheerful and hospitable people, there is a continual round of pleasant visiting, constant dinner-parties, and social balls, amateur performances, and horse-races,—pastimes which, with the duties devolving on each individual, consume the hours agreeably enough. But in the absence of this frequency of pleasant intercourse—often the result of a paucity of residents—the sports of the field afford a never-failing remedy. In the south, the west, the north-west, and the east of India, there is much tiger and boar hunting, diversified by snipe, partridge, pea-fowl, jungle-cock, deer, coolin, bustard, wild fowl, hare, quail, and florican shooting. The bear, the buffalo, and the bison, the leopard, and occasionally (in the extreme north-west) the lion, will likewise afford excitement; while in the north and north-east, there is abundance of deer-stalking and pheasant-shooting. The fox is not often seen in India, but the jackal (*geedur*) will afford many a good run for a pack of English fox-

hounds, of which a constant supply is taken out by the captains of free-traders.

Of all the sports, however, for which India is celebrated, tiger and hog-hunting stand the highest in general estimation. There is risk and excitement in the former—emulation and excitement in the latter. Tiger-hunting is almost invariably undertaken with elephants; in fact, it would be hazardous to engage in the sport in any other way. The height of the elephant, and his individual powers of resistance, not only secure the sportsman from the assault of the tiger, but furnish him with a powerful ally in the contest. The ordinary method of attacking the tiger is as follows:—

Intelligence being obtained of his whereabouts, the sportsmen (or sportsman) mount an elephant, having duly furnished the howdah with rifles, ammunition, and a small supply of provender in the shape of biscuits, sandwiches, brandy and water, or bottled ale, and proceed at once to the haunt of the destined victim. If there be more than one elephant in the chase, a line is formed as the lair or covert of the tiger is approached, and the whole party advance, making loud noises, to arouse the game. At length the animal is sprung. Its first emotion is to scramble away, with its tail between its

legs, or to hasten to an elevated spot and take a survey of the hostile *cortége*. This affords the sportsman an opportunity of taking a shot at the tiger; and it not unfrequently terminates his career at once. Should the ball, however, merely inflict a wound, the animal, enraged by pain, will rush forward and gallantly charge the elephant, sometimes making a spring at the howdah, and alighting upon the elephant's head. This proximity to the huntsman in the howdah is sufficiently appalling for the moment, but his presence of mind and sense of danger suggest immediate measures. The muzzle of the rifle is brought close to the tiger's head, and a single ball, penetrating the *os frontis*, rolls him over, a lifeless corse. He is then thrown over a pad, or spare elephant, or the loins of one of the hunting elephants, and borne home in triumph. The skin, properly cleaned and dressed, is made to answer the purposes of a mat or covering, or a hookah carpet, or it is sent to the friends of the huntsman, with a well-cleaned skull, in evidence of his prowess.

Boar or hog-hunting is, as we have said, a matter of emulation. The rendezvous of the *sounder*, or herd of hogs, being ascertained, long boots are drawn on, horses saddled, flannel jackets donned, spears grasped, hats or caps

tied on, and away go the Nimrods, in pairs, to seek the grisly monster in his frank. The jungle or the sugar-cane is reached. Alarmed at the approach of the hunters, the hog takes to the open plain, and dashes across with marvellous speed. Sighting him, the huntsmen follow, and a race for *first spear* heightens the excitement of the chase. Sometimes *piggy* is overtaken: but more frequently he turns upon his pursuers, and, with a hideous grunt, makes a desperate charge. This is the critical moment. The foremost huntsman pauses until he comes up, and drives the spear into his shoulder, piercing his heart; or, declining to await his advent, *throws* the spear as the hog nears the horse, and, with a turn of the rein, evades contact with the tusks of the infuriated beast.

Should the first horseman fail, the second will give the *coup de grace*; and to him, therefore, the honour and trophies (the tusks) are assigned. The flesh of the hog makes excellent chops and hams, and the skull is preserved, when cleaned, to decorate the tent or bungalow of the destroyer.*

* Driving the spear, as distinct from *throwing*, is called *jobbing*. The respective methods of delivering the weapon have formed the subject of frequent controversies among the Indian Nimrods.

From all this it is obvious that it is not without good reason that the future sojourner in the East is counselled to take with him rifles, fowling-pieces and their appurtenances, whips, spurs, and saddlery; and to these may be safely added two or three spear-heads and sockets, and a *couteau de chasse.* The steel manufacture of the East is very coarse and brittle, and every thing of English manufacture exceedingly dear.

LADIES IN INDIA.

In the foregoing sections we have confined ourselves to such information as might be of utility to the lords of the creation, whose destiny carries them to India. We have omitted saying much about the weaker sex, less from an indifference to their claims than from a desire to assign to them an exclusive chapter.

In the olden time it was considered a reproach to a woman that she was going to India. Her enterprise was regarded as an indelicate attempt to force herself upon the hapless bachelors of the East, whose pretensions she was supposed to measure by the length of their respective purses and the chances of their early dissolution. Expatriation was, in fact, treated as a mere speculation, and India came to be regarded as a sort of flesh-market, where the best price obtained the best commodity.

It is unnecessary at this date to inquire how far the "gorgeous East" was merely honoured with the visits of our countrywomen for the

sake of its matrimonial advantages: let it suffice that the reproach of mercenary purposes does not lie at the door of those ladies who go to India at the present day. The great majority either proceed thither as the wives of officers and civilians who come to England to seek partners for life, or they go out, after receiving a fitting education, to join their parents, brothers, sisters, or other relations, and to take up their abode with them permanently.

Of the expense of a lady's *passage* to India a sufficiency has been said in the chapters devoted to the consideration of the outward voyage. Of the necessary equipment for the trip, the following list of articles will convey a sufficiently accurate idea.

Ladies' Equipment for India, by Ship.

Forty-eight calico or cambric chemises.
Thirty-six calico night gowns.
Thirty-six nightcaps.
Twenty-four cambric slips.
Thirty-six petticoats.
Four flannel petticoats.
Twenty-four fine flannel or gauze waistcoats.
Thirty-six cambric trowsers.
Six mosquito sleeping drawers.
One flannel dressing gown.
Eight white muslin dressing gowns.
Four coloured dressing gowns.
Seventy-two cambric pocket handkerchiefs.
Seventy-two towels.
Forty-eight white cotton or thread stockings.
Twenty-four white silk ditto.
Thirty-six kid gloves.
Twenty-four thread or silk gloves.

Six riding gloves.
One clothes-bag.
Twenty-four yards fine Welsh and gauze flannels.
Twelve pair calico sheets and pillow cases.
Three blankets.
Two quilts.
Table linen, *ad libitum*.
Capes, collars, &c.
Shoe ribbons, haberdashery.
Work-box, well supplied.
Twelve tooth-brushes.
Three nail-brushes.
Four hair-brushes and combs.
Tooth-powder.
Six lbs. Windsor soap, good.
Perfumery, *ad libitum*.
Four lbs. powder.
Pomades, or oil for hair.
Two sponges and bags.
One dressing-case.
One writing-desk or case.
Stationery and books.

Dresses, &c.

Four coloured muslin dresses.
Four white muslin dresses.
Two dinner dresses.
Two evening dresses.
Two ball dresses.
Bonnets and caps, *ad libitum*.
One warm cloak.
Six pair shoes.

Cabin Furniture.

One ship sofa or couch.
One swinging cot, to use if required.
Chest of mahogany bullock drawers.
Bookcase or shelves.
One wash-hand stand.
One folding cabin chair.
One lounging chair.
One swinging tray.
One looking-glass, with slide.
One cabin lamp.
Candlestick and snuffers.
Six lbs. wax candles.
One foot-bath.
One water can.
Two waterproof trunks.
Two air-tight cases for dresses.
Bristol and soda water.

Ladies' Equipment for India, by the Overland Route.

Thirty-six calico or cambric chemises.
Eighteen calico night gowns.
Eighteen night caps.
Twelve cambric slips.
Twenty-four petticoats.

Four flannel petticoats.
Twenty-four fine flannel or gauze waistcoats.
Twenty-four Paris cambric trowsers.
Six Paris mosquito sleeping drawers.
One flannel dressing gown.
Four white muslin dressing gowns.
Two coloured dressing gowns.
Forty-eight cambric pocket-handkerchiefs.
Twenty-four white cotton or thread stockings.
Twenty-four white silk ditto.
Twenty-four kid gloves.
Six riding gloves.
Twelve silk thread gloves.
One clothes bag.
Twelve yards fine Welsh and gauze flannels.
Capes, collars, &c. *ad libitum.*
Shoe ribbons, haberdashery.
One work-box.
Twelve tooth-brushes.
Two nail-brushes.
Two hair-brushes and combs.
Tooth-powder, *ad libitum.*
Two lbs. Windsor soap.
Perfumery, pomades for hair.
Two lbs. powder.
One sponge and bag.
One dressing-case.
Writing-case, stationery, &c.
Soda and Seidlitz powders.
One air-tight case for dresses.
Two regulation overland trunks.
One travelling bag for cabin.
One carpet bag, very small.

Dresses.

Two voyage dresses.
Four muslin dresses.
Two dinner dresses.
Two evening dresses.
Two ball dresses.
Bonnets and caps, *ad lib.*
One warm cloak.
Shawls, &c.
Four pair shoes.

There is little advice to offer to a lady arriving in India, which is not of equal application to the gentlemen. Upon such points, however, as exclusively concern the sex in the management of domestic affairs, she will do well to consult any one of the female residents

to whom she may be introduced, and who evinces an interest in her comfort, and a disposition to invite her confidence. It is impossible to lay down a fixed set of rules for the guidance of a lady: a thousand circumstances imparts a speciality to her condition. On one point only will we venture to say a word—the just and agreeable employment of time.

An English lady who has been accustomed to the performance of various household duties, is surprised, on her becoming an inmate or the mistress of a dwelling in India, to find that there is nothing for her to do—or, at least, that there is nothing which is not done for her by the domestics of the house. The climate, and (excepting at Calcutta) the markets, are of a nature to put it quite out of the question that she should act as the purveyor to her own establishment. This duty is entrusted to the *khansuma*, who lays in the day's supplies very soon after day-break. As all the groceries, spices, &c. are likewise purchased at the market, *shopping*—a source at once of entertainment and economy in England—is not to be named amongst a lady's occupations in India. Hams, cheeses, pickles, and other luxuries of the table sent from England for European consumption in the East, are procurable at the European

shops, or *godowns* (stores) of Parsees or Englishmen; and a note addressed to either of them, and despatched by a *peon* (or messenger) ensures the immediate supply of the required article. In fact, it is only when the commencement of the cool season, and its round of gaieties, renders an addition to the wardrobe, and an alteration of its fading fashions necessary, that ladies have a reasonable excuse for hieing to the milliners, the jewellers, and similar ministrants to female costume.

It follows from this, that excepting in the matter of overlooking the accounts of the butler (*khansuma*), and counting and examining the linen as it comes from the *dhobee*, or washerman —duties which the lassitude engendered by the climate too frequently induces a lady to commit to an *ayah* (lady's maid), or *sircar* or *purvoe* (house clerk)—there is little to engage the attention in those departments of a *ménage* which engross so much attention in England. Happy, then, is the woman who has acquired a taste for reading, music, painting, or the employment of the needle. Blessed with refined tastes and industrious habits, and assisted by the conversation of intelligent friends, the morning and evening promenade, occasional *soirées*, and the companionship of her husband and family (if

she is blessed with such things), the demon *ennui* may be conquered, and health effectually preserved. Without these resources the position of a European lady in India is not to be coveted. Yielding to the influences of climate, and the evil suggestions of domestics, who are ever about her person, she falls a victim to indolent habits and coarse indulgences—the sylph-like form and delicate features which distinguished the youth of her arrival, are rapidly exchanged for an exterior of which obesity and swarthiness are the prominent characteristics, and the bottle and the *hookah* become frequent and offensive companions.

We would recommend all ladies who are about to settle in India, and have it in their power to take a pianoforte with them, to be careful that it is properly clamped and knit, with brass or other material, to prevent its starting. The alternate damp and heats of the climate cause an expansion of the wood, which utterly ruins an instrument, if the greatest care be not taken to preserve it in an equable temperature. Entire coverings of leather, lined with a thick flannel, or an envelope of quilting, are excellent preservatives; but they do not entirely supersede the necessity of clasps at the various joints and edges.

As instrument-repairers and tuners do not

abound at every station in India, a lady will do well to learn the art of tuning her instrument, so as to be independent of such assistance.

All the necessary apparatus for painting, tambour, or Berlin work, should be taken from this country. Knitting-needles are better of silver than of steel, for the warmth of the hand has a tendency to rust the latter; but there is no occasion to procure them here; the goldsmiths (*sonars*) of India will make any implements that may be required if proper patterns be given them.

Ladies who are accustomed to equitation should provide themselves with saddles, bridles, and a riding-habit, before they proceed to India, for it is very probable that all these articles will be required in their new position, and they are procurable at much more reasonable prices here than in India.

HEALTH IN INDIA.

YOUTH, confident in its strength and the excellence of the digestive organs, seldom troubles itself to inquire how far a change in the quality of its nutriment is calculated to disturb the stomach and affect general health. Appetite and curiosity by turns rule the palate; and the first few weeks of a residence in the tropics is devoted to an indiscriminate consumption of spiced curries and luscious fruits. Men of mature age, on the other hand, pay immense deference to the epigastric regions. They not unreasonably conclude, that their tenure of life is less firm than that possessed by their juniors; and that it is, therefore, unwise to tamper with the organs on which prolonged existence materially depends. Hence we find such persons exceedingly minute in their inquiries into the virtues or vices of every article of diet new to their system, and even going the length of consulting a physician before venturing upon an esculent or a condiment,

commended to their palate for the first time in their lives. Dyspepsia helps the imagination wonderfully. The hypochondriac is perpetually tortured with visions of the *anguis in herbâ*, and death in the pot. With such men a mango is sudden dissolution, and a mulligatawny quick poison. Beer saps the vitals, and brandy-paunee* fires the blood.

Lamenting the folly of the first class, and compassionating the anxieties of the second, we will briefly state our own impressions as to the description of aliment best calculated to ensure health and longevity in India. The suggestions we may offer will not be the less acceptable, simply because they may in most instances accord with the wishes and inclinations of the reader.

To one and all, then, we say, without reservation, live precisely in India as you have been accustomed to do in England. Breakfast at eight or nine o'clock—take the same amount of tea or coffee—eat the same quantity of bread—consume the same number of eggs. If you require luncheon,—and the fatigue and lassitude induced by the climate justify your taking some,—a biscuit, a piece of cheese, and a glass of wine or pale ale, will suffice to sustain

* Brandy and water.

nature until dinner-time. It is very much the custom of domestic establishments and regimental messes in India to encourage heavy mid-day tiffins—meals composed of grills, curries, stews, chops and steaks, accompanied by copious draughts of Bass's or Hodgson's ale, brandy-paunee or wine, the whole concluding with a grand display of cigars and hookahs. Avoid such taxes upon the stomach; they involve a serious consumption of time, and utterly disqualify you for the enjoyment of dinner at the rational hour of seven. At dinner, eat of as many courses as you feel inclined, winding up with a cup of coffee. If you feel that you would be the more comfortable for a weak glass of brandy and water before going to bed—take our advice—take it. The water is necessary to quench the thirst, and a little brandy is requisite for the destruction of animalculæ.

Indian fruits are reputed injurious. The mango, the pine-apple, the guava, the plantain, the water-melon, the custard-apple, the leechee, and the rose-apple are, each in their turn, the victims of calumny; but, if the truth be told, they are as innocent of physical damage to the consumer as the strawberry, the pear, the apple, the cherry, &c. in England. The whole secret of their harmless use is comprised

in one word—*moderation*. Excess of anything, anywhere, has always the same pernicious results.

Timid people have great faith in cigars and brandy and water, as preventives of disease. The inveterate smoker discovers in the wreathing curls which hover around his head an atmosphere through which malaria cannot penetrate; and, in the copious dose of brandy, the thirsty member of society pretends to find a corrective of imaginary cold or fanciful acidity. This is utter fudge—mere excuse for dangerous indulgence. It is unnecessary to add, that superfluity of gastronomic gratification disorders the purse, as well as the corporeal functions. The *bon vivant*, after a brief lapse of years, finds himself inextricably in debt, while the man of moderate habits has a balance at his banker's. The cause is obvious. The Government has nicely adjusted the pay and allowances to the necessities and comforts of its servants: it has not felt itself bound to provide for gluttony and inebriation.

As we are upon the subject of health, it may not be amiss to observe, that frequent exposure to the sun has a very pernicious effect upon the systems of most men. As the marches and parades of the troops are arranged to take place

in the morning before the sun has become insufferable, or in the evening when he is sinking, and the civilians are at liberty to travel and perform their out-of-door functions at any period of the twenty-four hours they may choose to select, the exposure which results in bilious attacks, brain fevers, diseased livers, cholera morbus, and *coups-de-soleil*, is generally a voluntary absurdity.

Shooting, hunting, fishing, racing, cricket, and other out-of-door pastimes, are the grand sources of disease. The *sola topee*, or sun-hat—a broad-brimmed light covering, made of the pulp of a tree or of straw, covered with white calico, and perforated at the sides of the crown for the free currency of air,—is, undoubtedly, a sort of protection; but it cannot resist many hours of contact with the sun's rays, and, after all, only wards off one fertile source of human suffering. The malaria of the jungle, the sand-impregnated atmosphere of the plains, the foul vapours of the swamps and jheels, do their parts, and against their noxious influence there is absolutely no remedy. We are very far from saying that in a country where out-of-door entertainments are as rare as intellectual recreations within doors, men should altogether abstain from the sports of the field; but, we

think it as well to warn them against resorting to them in all seasons and at all hours. The old hands who have escaped the consequences of exposure, only live to illustrate that every rule has its exceptions.

Avoid tampering with the medicine chest, and shrink from a contact with all kinds of quack medicines. Fifteen years ago, these patent nostrums were unknown in India. In an evil hour, charlatanrie made its appearance in the East. The persevering and attractive advertisements did their work; and hundreds, who had been content with the occasional calomel pill and the matutinal aperient, became votaries of the vegetable specific. Since then, the decrement of European life has increased one-half per cent. *Verb. sat.*

One word more—to old and young alike. It seems odd that warmth should be encouraged where torrid heat prevails; but experience has determined, that no greater protection can be cultivated than the absorbent waistcoat; no more certain purifier of the person obtained than a warm bath, or a daily copious ablution in warm water. Opinions may differ about the latter. The writer of these pages merely offers the suggestion, as the result of twenty years'

personal experience. But of the value of *very thin* flannel next to the skin, there can be no possible question. Everybody who has worn the gauze waistcoats we constantly see advertised, admits that they are as conducive to health as to comfort. They absorb the copious perspiration, and prevent the wearer from taking cold; while, from their extreme thinness, they add no sensible weight to the clothing, and, consequently, are not felt oppressive.

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S AGENTS.

	At Home.
FALMOUTH	W. and E. C. Carne.
SOUTHAMPTON	J. S. Sparkes.
„	T. Hill, Custom House Agent.
MANCHESTER	E. Langston.
GLASGOW	G. and I. Burns.
	Abroad.
ADEN	L. Thomas.
ALEXANDRIA	James Davidson.
ATHENS	John Green & Co.
CADIZ	Hijos de Pedro de Zulueta.
CALCUTTA	J. R. Engledue.
CEYLON (GALLE) . . .	Captain Twynam.
CONSTANTINOPLE . . .	C. Hanson & Co.
„	Captain B. Ford, Superintendent.
CORUNNA	E. Santos, H.M.'s Vice-Consul.
GIBRALTAR	W. J. Smith.
HONG KONG	J. A. Olding.
LISBON	J. Vanzeller and Sons.
MADRAS	Robert Franck.
MALTA	O. C. Edmond, Superintendent.
OPORTO	A. Miller.
PENANG	
SINGAPORE	Spottiswoode and Conolly.
SAMSOUN	
SINOPE	

Smyrna	W. Longridge.
Suez	Captain W. Lindquist, H.C.S.
Syra	R. Wilkinson, H.M.'s Consul.
Trebizond	
Vigo	Menendez and Barcena.

Nov. 8, 1847.

Table of the Distances of Principal Stations, and other places in India, from the Chief Town in their several Presidencies.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

DISTANCE FROM CALCUTTA.

	British Miles.		British Miles.
Adoni	1030	Berhampore (Moorshadabad)	118
Agra	839	Bhopal	892
Ajmere	1030	Bhurtpore	878
Akyab	520	Bikaneer	1222
Allahabad	495	Bogoorah	255
Allighur	802	Bolundshuhur	829
Almorah	1000	Burdwan	73
Arracan	475	Buxar	408
Arrah	350	Cawnpore	619
Assam	660	Cashmere	1564
Attock (Punjab)	1700	Chandernagore	21
Bahar	297	Chittagong	317
Balasore	141	Cooch	790
Bancoorah	102	Cuttack	247
Bareilly	766	Dacca	186
Barrackpore	16	Darjeeling	350
Beerbhoom	131	Deeg	898
Benares	420		

	British Miles.		British Miles.
Delhi	976	Mhow	1289
Deyra Dhoon	992	Monghyr	272
Dinagepore	356	Mooltan	1470
Dinapore	350	Moorshedabad	118
Etawah	768	Moradabad	825
Ferozepore	1105	Muttra	874
Furruckabad	755	Mynpooree	500
Futteeghur	662	Nagpore	722
Futteepore	572	Neemuch	1160
Ghazeepore	450	Nepaul	591
Gwalior	805	Nusseerabad	1060
Hajepore	350	Odeypore	1214
Haupper	852	Oojeein	997
Hurdwar	975	Oude	562
Indore	1030	Patna	340
Jessulmere	1337	Purneah	271
Jodpore	1175	Rungpore	399
Jubbulpore	766	Saugor (N. W.)	806
Kumaon	887	Secundra	669
Kurnoul	895	Scharunpore	951
Lahore	1356	Serampore	21
Loodiana	1049	Shahjehanpore	710
Lucknow	649	Shurgotty	289
Madras	1030	Sikkim	380
Malda	180	Sirhind	1114
Meerutt	869	Sumbulpore	438
Midnapore	72	Sylhet	325
Mirzapore	493	Umballah	999

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

DISTANCE FROM MADRAS.

Arcot	70	Aurungabad	689
Arnee	81	Bareepore	416

	British Miles.
Bardanalanka	358
Bangalore	208
Beder	470
Bellary	316
Bijnaghur	346
Berhampore (Garjam)	677
Calicut	422
Calmacherry	115
Carangoolee	49
Caroor	257
Chatterpore	75
Chicacole	566
Chingleput	36
Chittledroog	350
Chittoor	80
Coimbatore	306
Combam	228
Combaconum	179
Comorin (Cape)	440
Condapilly	285
Condaver	255
Conjaveram	45
Coringa	343
Cuddalore	104
Cuddapah	166
Dindigul	271
Ellichpore	751
Ellore	315
Ganjam	697
Golconda	358
Gooty	264
Guntoor	255
Gurramconda	149
Hurryhur	400
Hyderabad	388
Jaulnah	659
Ingeram	340
Innacondah	237
Kulburga	422
Kurrool	280
Madapollam	233
Madura	292
Manantoddy	365
Mangalore	440
Masulipatam	285
Mysore	294
Naggery	57
Nagore	174
Nagpore	704
Nandair	529
Narsingapatam	716
Negapatam	178
Nellore	111
Nuggur (Bednore)	422
Nundydroog ?	199
Ongole	150
Palamcottah	388
Palaveram	12
Paulghautcherry	340
Pondicherry	88
Poodoocotta	241
Poonamallee	13
Pulicat	27
Quilon	448
Rachore	349
Rajahmundry	373
Ramnad	321
Raolcondah	382
Ruttunpore	903
Ryacottah	183

	British Miles.		British Miles.
Sadras	40	Tranquebar	160
Salem	210	Travancore	515
Sankerrydroog	245	Trichinopoly	207
Secunderabad	397	Trivanderam	480
Seringapatam	296	Tripassore	31
Suracollan	267	Tutacorin	421
Seronj	905	Vellore	87
Tanjore	206	Viziapore	534
Tellicherry	412	Vizagapatam	498
Timerycottah	291	Willahjabad	40
Tinnevelly	401	Warangole	414

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DISTANCE FROM BOMBAY.

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Calcutta	1301	Poonah	98
Callian	32	Sattarah	146
Cambay	281	Surat	180
Cochin	780	Tatta (Scinde)	741

REGULATIONS REGARDING CHAPLAINS.

A chaplain (appointed previously to the 1st September, 1836), after eighteen years' service in India, including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on the pay of lieutenant-colonel, 365*l.* per annum; after ten years (if compelled by ill-health to quit the service), on the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, 200*l.* 15*s* per annum; after seven years, on the half-pay of major, 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz. after eighteen years' service, including three years for one furlough, the pay of major, viz. 292*l.* per annum; after ten years' service (if compelled by ill-health to quit the service), on the half-pay of major, viz. 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after seven years, the half-pay of captain, viz. 127*l.* 15*s* per annum.

A chaplain (appointed previously to the 1st September, 1836), after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to come home on furlough and receive the pay of major, 292*l.* per annum. Should he come home from sickness prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only, viz. 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, after seven years' residence in India, the pay of captain, viz. 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to come home prior to this period of service, the half-pay of captain, or 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

CIVIL SERVICE.—FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations, or on special leave, shall, immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address by letter to the Secretary, forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave, civil servants be required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from the Court six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extensions of leave be not in future granted except in cases of sickness, certified to the Court's satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for and obtain permission either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe; failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sect. 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness or infirmity, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under that enactment, who has failed to obtain, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

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Lieutenant-colonels, according to date of commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class IV., and from date of entering such class to rank with

Majors, according to date of commission.

Civilians of four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Captains, according to date of commission.

Civilians under four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council, in case any question shall arise.

Note.—The Governor-General's order of the 19th of January, 1842, assigns precedence to the advocates-general, who are to rank with the first class of civil servants; also to chaplains, who are to rank with civilians of the fourth class and majors; assistant-chaplains with civilians of the fifth class and captains.

All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of

ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Relative Rank.

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Commodore and 1st captain to commander-in-chief. .	with brigadier-generals.
Captains of three years' post	with colonels.
Other post captains . . .	with lieutenant-colonels.
Commanders	with majors.
Lieutenants	with captains.

Physicians-general, surgeons-general, and inspectors-general of hospitals . . .	with brig.-generals.
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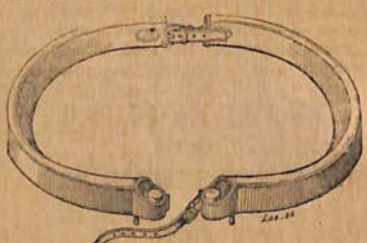

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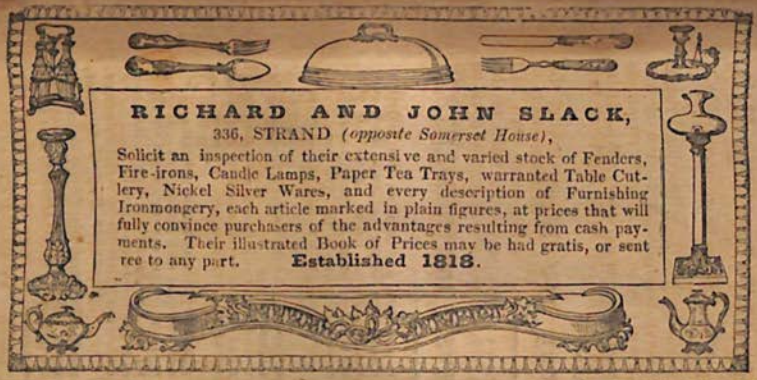
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